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## The British Columbia Gazette.

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## APPOINTMENTS.

October 15th, 1937.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint CLEEVE GILBERT WHITE, Barrister-at-law, Victoria, to be *District Registrar of the Victoria Judicial District*, effective October 1st, 1937.

1160-oc21

## "LIQUOR-CONTROL PLEBISCITES ACT."

October 19th, 1937.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint THOMAS OSBORN, of Port Haney, *Returning Officer* in and for the Dewdney Electoral District, for the purpose of the plebiscite to be held under the provisions of the "Liquor-control Plebiscites Act" in the Port Haney Polling Division of the said electoral district.

1161-oc21

## "PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT."

October 15th, 1937.

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 12 of the "Provincial Elections Act," being chapter 84, R.S.B.C. 1936, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons *Provincial Elections Commissioners* for the purposes of the said section 12 for the electoral districts in which they reside respectively, as follows:—

## Victoria City Electoral District.

Bennett, Alfred David, 627 Hillside Avenue.  
 Foster, Mrs. Lucy Mary, 419 Bay Street.  
 Merkley, Lawrence William, 510 Dunedin Street.  
 Merriman, Edward William, 402 John Street.



Miller, William, 1143 Dominion Road.  
Watson, Frederick William, 207 Dundas Street.

Smith, Joshua, 1317 Arm Street.  
De Blaquiére, Mrs. Julia, 1721 Quadra Street.

Hall, Edward Allen, 2341 McBride Avenue.  
McLaren, Mrs. Mary, 2647 Rose Street.  
Petticrew, Hugh Templeton, 1636 Quadra Street.

McPhail, Malcolm Campbell, 642 Johnson Street.

Creed, George Stanley, 1431 Harrison Street.  
Kelly, Hugh, 1412 Denman Street.

MacDonald, Philip, 2810 Shakespeare Street.  
Neary, John Andrew, 1228 Yates Street.

Wallace, John, 2022 Richmond Avenue.  
Brown, Mrs. Annie Mahalia, 818 Broughton Street.

Brown, Augustus Frederick Harold, 818 Broughton Street.

Copeland, Charles Edward, 1330 Minto Street.

Smith, Mrs. Linda, 725 Vancouver Street.

Read, George, 444 Walton Street.

Akins, Mrs. Eleanor Ruth, 574 Simcoe Street.

Davey, Frederick William, 126 South Turner Street.

Harris, Walter, Jr., 136 Medina Street.  
Pollock, Neil Beaton, 528 Simcoe Street.

McManus, William Charles, 451 Superior Street.

McLaren, Lawrence Hodge, 643 Niagara Street.

Mitchell, Mrs. Norah Myrtle, 988 Monterey Avenue.

Adams, Walter Edward, 1790 Beach Drive.  
Mowat, George Neilson, 2083 Byron Street.

Cooper, Edward, Sr., 1774 St. Ann Street.  
Fairclough, William Robert, 418 Walton Street.

#### *Revelstoke Electoral District.*

Daem, John Carmel, Revelstoke.

Millar, James, Revelstoke.

#### *Vancouver East Electoral District.*

Ray, Edwin George, 5260 Slocan Street.  
Rumble, Frederick, 4704 Gothard Street.

King, James Keene, 2385 Thirty-fourth Avenue East.

Winters, Thomas James, 5429 Rhodes Street.  
Lamb, John James, 4732 Bruce Street.

Low, Robert, 3809 Lanark Street.  
Jeffery, Wade Howard, 1470 Twenty-second Avenue East.

Prinn, Mrs. Rachel Ann, 1318 Nineteenth Avenue East.

Cartwright, Mrs. Eleanor, 4096 Commercial Drive.

Thompson, William, 6962 Fraser Avenue.  
Brooks, Ernest Edward, 6382 Argyle Street.

Readhead, Ernest, 1924 Nineteenth Avenue East.

Fortin, Mrs. Delina Josephine, 3238 Fleming Street.

Stanton, Richard Smith, 1416 Twenty-first Avenue East.

#### *Vancouver Centre Electoral District.*

Houston, Duncan Gillies, 1151 Richards Street.

LaLonde, Gaston LeFebvre, 1025 Pender Street West.

Hean, Frederick Herbert, 1223 Victoria Drive.

Phillips, Montague Wendell, 1201 Georgia Street West.

Abramson, Nichols Henry, 1079 Comox Street.

Peck, Aubrey Charles, 1370 Davie Street.

Hodge, George Cyril, 958 Broughton Street.

McLeod, James Frederick, 1061 Barclay Street.

Williams, Miss Ruth Naomi, 1345 Comox Street.

#### *Vancouver-Burrard Electoral District.*

Cryderman, Ralph, 1733 Waterloo Street.  
Thomson, Mrs. Emma Adelaide, 2050 Vine Street.

Rush, Miss Kathleen Winnifred, 2406 Third Avenue West. 1159-oc21

#### "PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT."

*October 19th, 1937.*

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 12 of the "Provincial Elections Act," being chapter 84, R.S.B.C. 1936, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons *Provincial Elections Commissioners* for the purposes of the said section 12 for the electoral districts in which they reside respectively, as follows:—

#### *Delta Electoral District.*

Whelpton, Charles Moses, R.R. 3, Cloverdale.  
Christmas, Arthur John, Box 16, Cloverdale.  
Christmas, Mrs. Ethel Amy, Box 16, Cloverdale.

Creelman, James William, Cloverdale.  
Croft, Mrs. Jessie Isobel, Cloverdale.

Kent, John, Cloverdale.  
Shannon, Samuel Howard, R.R. 2, Cloverdale.

McBride, Albert Arthur, R.R. 1, Cloverdale.  
Taylor, Richard Leoland, Crescent.

Birdsall, Fred, R.R. 2, Cloverdale.  
MacNeil, James MacEwen, R.R. 2, Cloverdale.

Stokes, Robert Thomas, R.R. 2, Cloverdale.  
Bailey, Ernest Thomas, R.R. 1, Cloverdale.

Hunter, John, R.R. 1, Cloverdale.  
Hall, William, Newton Station.

Everall, Harry Francis, R.R. 3, Cloverdale.  
Livingstone, Richard, Port Kells.

Nicolson, Mundo Harry, Port Kells.  
Larner, Thomas Edmund, R.R. 3, New Westminster.

Barker, Herbert William, R.R. 3, New Westminster.

Brankin, David Blackwood, R.R. 3, New Westminster.

King, Edward, R.R. 1, New Westminster.  
Hicks, John Baynes, Sullivan Station.

Johnston, James Flower, Sullivan Station.  
Monkman, Ernest Howard, Sullivan Station.

Currie, Thomas William, R.R. 3, New Westminster.

Adams, Ernest Richard, R.R. 3, New Westminster.

Bockus, Casey George, White Rock.  
Coates, Mrs. Agnes Lila, White Rock.

Hancock, Algernon Kent, White Rock.

#### *Revelstoke Electoral District.*

English, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth, Revelstoke.

#### *Vancouver Centre Electoral District.*

Jones, Harry Patrick, 1148 Thurlow Street.  
Tremblay, Joseph Ferdinand Alexander, 1526 Georgia Street East.

Roddy, Miss Margaret May, 1148 Thurlow Street.

And to rescind the appointment of Mrs. Irene English of Revelstoke as a Provincial Elections Commissioner for the Revelstoke Electoral District. 1165-oc21

#### PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

#### "LIQUOR-CONTROL PLEBISCITES ACT."

*October 19th, 1937.*

NOTICE is hereby given of the issue of a writ, dated the 19th day of October, 1937, addressed to the Returning Officer of the Dewdney Electoral District, commanding him to submit to the electors of the Port Haney Polling Division of the Dewdney Electoral District, on



the 5th day of November, 1937, the following question, namely:—

"Do you approve of the sale of beer by the glass in licensed premises without a bar under Government control and regulation?"

P. WALKER,  
Deputy Provincial Secretary.  
Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Victoria, B.C. 1162-oc21

#### "LIQUOR-CONTROL PLEBISCITES ACT."

October 19th, 1937.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the following regulation made under section 16 of the "Liquor-control Plebiscites Act":—

That A. P. Grant, of New Westminster, Registrar of Voters for the Dewdney Electoral District, be authorized to appoint a sufficient number of persons to act as scrutineers, without remuneration therefor, so that there may be two scrutineers in attendance at each polling-booth in the Port Haney Polling Division of the said electoral district during the voting and counting of the ballots in connection with the submission to a vote of the electors under the said Act, to be held pursuant to the Proclamation to be issued under this Order in Council, one of such scrutineers to be appointed to represent those desirous of obtaining an affirmative answer to the question so submitted and one to represent those desirous of obtaining a negative answer. 1163-oc21

#### PROCLAMATIONS.

[L.S.] E. W. HAMBER,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

##### CANADA:

##### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come—  
GREETING.

##### A PROCLAMATION.

E. PEPLER, Deputy Attorney-General. { WHEREAS in and by section 3 of chapter 161 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1936," being the "Liquor-control Plebiscites Act," it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall fix by Proclamation the date for taking the vote on any question to be submitted to the electors under the provisions of the said Act, and shall order the issue of writs in His Majesty's name for taking the vote, and shall determine the form of the writs, and shall fix the date for the return of the writs; and

Whereas Our said Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council, has been pleased to direct, by Order in Council in that behalf, that the question set out in the form of ballot contained in the said section shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the Port Haney Polling Division of the Dewdney Electoral District, and that the date of taking the said vote shall be Friday, the 5th day of November, 1937, and that a Writ in the form provided by the said Order in Council shall issue, to bear date the nineteenth day of October, 1937, and to be returnable on or before the sixth day of December, 1937:

NOW KNOW YE that We do by these presents proclaim and declare that the date for taking the vote of the electors in the Port Haney Polling Division of the Dewdney Electoral District on the question set out in the form of ballot contained in section 3 of the "Liquor-control

Plebiscites Act" shall be Friday, the 5th day of November, 1937, and that a Writ as aforesaid shall issue, to bear date the nineteenth day of October, 1937, and to be returnable on or before the sixth day of December, 1937.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, the Honourable ERIC WERGE HAMBER, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

A. W. GRAY,  
Acting Provincial Secretary. 1164-oc21

[L.S.] E. W. HAMBER,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

##### CANADA:

##### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come—  
GREETING.

A. W. GRAY, { WHEREAS the Keremeos Irrigation District is an improvement district under the "Water Act" and was constituted by Letters Patent issued on the eleventh day of June, 1930:

And whereas section 195 of the "Water Act" empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to recall the Letters Patent of any improvement district and to issue in their place other Letters Patent:

And whereas the Keremeos Irrigation District has petitioned for the recall of its Letters Patent and the issuance of these Letters Patent and has complied with the requirements of the "Water Act" in that regard:

And whereas the Minister of Lands has recommended the issuance of these Letters Patent:

And whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council, under and by virtue of the powers and authorities contained in the said "Water Act," and of all other powers and authorities in that behalf enabling, to recall the Letters Patent of the Keremeos Irrigation District and to issue in their place these Letters Patent:

NOW KNOW YE that by these presents We do hereby order and proclaim that:—

1. The Keremeos Irrigation District incorporated on the eleventh day of June, 1930, shall continue in being.

2. The territorial limits of the said Keremeos Irrigation District shall comprise the following lands in the Similkameen Division of Yale District, namely: District Lots 109, 111, 112, 114, 174, 222, 233, 277, 319, 656, 749, and 3202, and those parts of Lots 110 and 323 lying north of the right-of-way of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway and Navigation Company.

3. The objects of the said Keremeos Irrigation District shall be the following:—

(a.) The acquisition and operation of licences and works for the storage, delivery, and carriage of water for irrigation and such incidental purposes as are authorized by the licences it acquires or has acquired:

(b.) The acquisition and operation of licences and works for the storage, delivery, and carriage of water for waterworks purposes as are authorized by the licences it acquired or has acquired:



(c.) The acquisition and operation of licences and works for the storage, diversion, and use of water for generating power, and for the distribution, delivery, and sale of electric energy and incidental purposes.

4. (1.) There shall be five Trustees of the said Keremeos Irrigation District.

(2.) The Trustees of the said district lawfully holding office immediately prior to the issue of these Letters Patent shall continue to hold office for the remainders of their respective terms and Trustees shall be elected to fill vacancies as hereinafter provided.

5. Section 205 of the "Water Act" shall not apply to the said Keremeos Irrigation District, and the following provisions shall apply:—

"The only persons qualified to be nominated and elected and to hold the office of Trustee of the Keremeos Irrigation District shall be such as are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are owners (as defined in section 181 of the "Water Act") of land within the territorial limits, or are the duly authorized agents of such owners, or the legal representatives of owners who have died, become insolvent or insane, and are not of Chinese, Japanese, or other Asiatic or Indian race, and are not indebted to the district in respect of any taxes, tolls, or other charges which have been owing for twelve months or longer."

6. Sections 214 to 223 and 227 to 230, inclusive, and Schedule B of the "Water Act" shall not apply to the said Keremeos Irrigation District, and the following provisions shall apply:—

"An annual general meeting of the owners of land within the district shall be called by the Trustees, and shall be held between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of April at a place within or in the vicinity of the district, for the following purposes:—

"(a.) To receive from the Trustees a report on the condition of the works and a statement of the financial condition of the district:

"(b.) To discuss with the Trustees any matter relating to the works or finances of the district:

"(c.) To fix the remuneration of the Trustees for the ensuing year:

"(d.) To elect a Trustee or Trustees to fill all vacancies among the Trustees, and to elect a Trustee or Trustees to succeed those whose terms of office expire coincident with the holding of such annual general meeting.

"A special general meeting may be called by the Trustees at any time for the purpose of electing a Trustee or Trustees to fill any vacancy or vacancies among the Trustees, or for the purpose of discussing with the owners any matter or matters relating to the works or finances of the district which in the opinion of the Trustees should be brought up at a general meeting.

"At least fourteen days' notice of every general meeting shall be given by notices mailed to each resident owner of land within the district at his or her last-known address and posted up in a conspicuous place in the territorial limits. The said notices may be in Form 4 of Schedule A of the 'Water Act.'

"The qualified voters present at a general meeting shall choose a chairman and secretary of the meeting. The persons so chosen shall be chairman and secretary respectively of the next succeeding meeting until a new chairman and secretary have been chosen.

"The secretary shall enter in a book provided by the Trustees for that purpose minutes of all matters brought before the meeting, including all resolutions proposed and the action taken thereon and all votes taken on any matter. The persons entitled to vote at any general meeting shall be such as are British subjects and are of the full age of twenty-one

years, and are owners (as defined in section 181 of the 'Water Act') of land within the territorial limits, or are the duly authorized agents of such owners, or the legal representatives of owners who have died, become insolvent or insane, and are not of Chinese, Japanese, or other Asiatic or Indian race, and are not indebted to the district in respect to any taxes, tolls, or other charges except such as have been levied, fixed, or charged by the Trustees within one year of the date of the meeting. In the event of the right of any person to vote at any general meeting being challenged, the Chairman shall have authority to determine whether or not such person is entitled to vote, and the chairman may require such person to make and file with him a statutory declaration that the declarant is qualified as aforesaid to vote at such general meeting. Forthwith after the holding of a general meeting the Trustees shall file with the Water Board a true copy of the minutes of such meeting."

7. The assessment roll, collector's roll, and all by-laws and resolutions of the Keremeos Irrigation District in force immediately prior to the issue of these Letters Patent shall continue in force until amended or repealed.

8. The Keremeos Irrigation District shall provide one point of delivery for the irrigation of each parcel of land within the territorial limits of the district to which water for irrigation has been delivered in the irrigation season of 1936 at the point heretofore provided by the district, and shall provide one point of delivery for each other parcel of land as was shown as a separate parcel of land in the records of the Land Registry Office at Kamloops, B.C., on the seventeenth day of October, 1926, and which in the opinion of the Trustees should be beneficially irrigated. Such last-mentioned point of delivery shall, unless undue cost will result to the district thereby, be provided at such an elevation or under sufficient pressure that the irrigation-water can be distributed therefrom to the whole of the irrigable acreage in the parcel. The acquisition and operation of all works for carrying the water from the point of delivery provided to the place of use and for utilizing the water and for taking care of any surplus water shall be the duty and liability of the owner of the land on which the water is authorized to be used.

The Trustees may provide an additional point of delivery for any parcel of land upon the owner making written application therefor and paying a bonus of such amount as to the Trustees seems just and reasonable, and they may thereafter charge against the land affected and the owner thereof a special annual toll for the maintenance and operation of the works made necessary to comply with the said application, in addition to all other taxes, tolls, rentals, and charges payable in respect of the land affected.

9. There shall be no obligation upon the Keremeos Irrigation District to supply or convey water for the irrigation of more than forty-three acres of Lot 114 or any land in the district which in the assessment roll in force when the water-supply is desired is so classified as to indicate that in the opinion of the Court of Revision the land is not irrigable, but the Trustees may convey or deliver water to a greater area of said Lot 114 or to land classified as aforesaid if they deem it in the interests of the district to do so, and they may charge higher tolls in respect of water conveyed or delivered for the irrigation of such land than are for the same years charged for water supplied, conveyed, or delivered for the irrigation of other lands in the district.

10. Lots 111 and 112, Similkameen Division of Yale District, shall be exempt from taxes levied by the Trustees of the district to raise funds for the construction of works or for the repayment of moneys owing on capital account, and shall be exempt from the tolls fixed by the



Trustees in any year to the extent of the quantity of water representing two acre-feet for each acre of the said lots that is under licence and beneficially irrigated during that year. In respect of all water used in any year in irrigating any land within said Lots 111 and 112 which is not shown as irrigated in Final Water Licence 6985, and all water used on the land shown as irrigated in the said licence in excess of two acre-feet on any acre of land irrigated, the owners and occupiers of said Lots 111 and 112 shall pay to the district the same rate of tolls as are charged against other owners and occupiers of land within the district, but no tolls shall be payable in any year in respect of any land within said Lots 111 and 112 not shown as irrigated in said Final Water Licence 6985 unless the owners or occupiers thereof apply for water for the irrigation of the said lands for that year.

11. The powers of the district with reference to the supply of water for waterworks purposes shall be exercised, subject to the provisions of the "Water Act" and the licences acquired or to be acquired by the district, upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations and under such agreements as may be approved by the Water Board from time to time.

12. The powers of the district with reference to the acquisition and operation of works and the generating, purchase, distribution, delivery, and sale of electric energy shall be exercised, subject to the provisions of the "Water Act" and the licences acquired or to be acquired by the district, upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations and under such agreements as may be approved by the Water Board from time to time.

13. All words or phrases given special meaning in section 2 or section 181 of the said Act shall, where used herein, be ascribed the meaning given them in the said sections unless the context otherwise requires.

14. The rights, powers, privileges, authorities, claims, duties, and obligations of the said Keremeos Irrigation District shall be unimpaired by the issuance of these Letters Patent.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, His Honour ERIC WERGE HAMBER, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

1171-oc21 G. M. WEIR,  
Provincial Secretary.

[L.S.]

E. W. HAMBER,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

G. S. WISMER, { **WHEREAS** We are de-  
Attorney-General. } sired and resolved,  
as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which, in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, The Honourable ERIC WERGE HAMBER, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

1103-se30

G. M. WEIR,  
Provincial Secretary.

#### AGRICULTURE.

##### "POUND DISTRICT ACT."

**P**URSUANT to the provisions of section 11 of this Act, notice is hereby given of the resignation of Gerald G. Maule, of Vernon, B.C., as pound-keeper of the pound established in the vicinity of the City of Vernon (Swan Lake), and of the appointment in his stead of Neil Malcolm Mavill, of Vernon, B.C.

The location of the pound premises is on Lot 16, subdivision of part of Section 22, Township 8, O.D.Y.D., Map 336.

K. C. MACDONALD,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,  
Victoria, B.C., October 19th, 1937.

1167-oc21

#### DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

##### NORTH VANCOUVER ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

##### ROAD ON KEATS ISLAND.

**N**OTICE is given, pursuant to section 8 of the "Highway Act," that the following described highway, 30 feet in width, in Lots 696 and 876, Group 1, N.W.D., on Keats Island, is hereby established as a public highway, namely:—

Commencing at a point on centre line of highway S. 47° 48' W., 15 feet from a post set at high-water mark of Shoal Channel on the shore of Lot 696, Group 1, N.W.D., said post being south 1,609 feet and west 1,737 feet, more or less, from the north-west corner post of Lot 876, Group 1, N.W.D.; thence in a south-westerly, south-easterly, and north-easterly direction through said Lot 696, and in a north-easterly direction through said Lot 876 for a distance of 6,675 feet, more or less, to a point where centre line of highway intersects the easterly boundary of said Lot 876, said point being south 235.5 feet, more or less, from the north-east corner of said Lot 876; the said highway having a width of 30 feet and a length



of 1.26 miles, more or less, all as shown outlined in red on a plan by A. B. Root, B.C.L.S., dated June 10th, 1937, deposited in the Land Registry Office at Vancouver, B.C., under "Reference Plan No. 2618," a copy of which plan is deposited in the Provincial Department of Public Works, Victoria, B.C., under "Road Surveys No. 2093."

F. M. MACPHERSON,  
*Minister of Public Works.*

*Department of Public Works,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Victoria, B.C., October 21st, 1937.*

P.W. File 1202.

1169-oc21

## CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAYS.

## NORTH COWICHAN MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by Order in Council No. 1205, approved October 15th, 1937, pursuant to section 40 of the "Highway Act," a portion of the route of the Island Highway, Arterial, Ref. No. 31R, within the municipal area of the Corporation of the District of North Cowichan has been changed adjacent to the westerly boundary of the City of Duncan for a distance of approximately 0.63 mile in Sections 19 and 20, Range 5, and Section 20, Range 4, Quamichan District, as delineated in green colour on map attached to said Order in Council; the new route of the said highway being the diversion of the Island Highway which was defined and established as a public highway by notice in the Gazette dated October 14th, 1937, the said map being a copy of the plan "Road Surveys No. 1924-11," referred to in said notice in the Gazette. The said map also shows in blue colour a portion of the old route which no longer forms a part of the said Island Highway, Ref. No. 31R.

F. M. MACPHERSON,  
*Minister of Public Works,*

*Department of Public Works,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Victoria, B.C., October 21st, 1937.*

P.W. File 5447-6.

1168-oc21

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

B.C. LIQUOR WAREHOUSE, 857 BEATTY STREET,  
VANCOUVER.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating," will be received by the Minister of Public Works for the installation and completion of a hot-water heating system at the Government Liquor Warehouse, 857 Beatty Street, Vancouver.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 26th day of October, 1937, and further information obtained at the Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, and at the offices of the Government Agent, Vancouver.

Copies of plans, specifications, etc., can be obtained from the Department on payment of a deposit of ten dollars (\$10), which will be refunded on return of the plans, etc., in good condition.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500), which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

Tenders must be in the hands of the Minister at or before 12 noon of Friday, the 5th day of

November, 1937, and will be opened in public at 12 o'clock noon on that day in the Parliament Buildings.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. DIXON,  
*Chief Engineer.*

*Department of Public Works,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Victoria, B.C.*

P.W.M. 259.

1170-oc21

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

## TIMBER SALE X21549.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Nelson, B.C., not later than noon on the 27th day of October, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X21549, to cut 875 M.B. feet of sawlogs, 16,550 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling, and 30,000 "C.P.R." cedar fence-posts on an area situated 6 miles east of Kitchener, on Kid Creek, Kootenay District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Nelson, B.C.

1156-oc21

## TIMBER SALE X21956.

THERE will be offered for sale at public auction at the District Forester's Office, Nelson, B.C., at noon on the 25th day of October, 1937, Timber Sale X21956, to cut 1,907 M.B.F. of sawlogs, 3,350 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling, fir and larch hewn ties (if any cut), and fir piling (if any cut) on an area situated near Redfish Creek, West Arm of Kootenay Lake.

Any one unable to attend the auction in person may submit a sealed tender to be opened at the given hour and treated as one bid.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Nelson, B.C.

1156-oc21

## SIMILKAMEEN DIVISION OF YALE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claim, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Penticton:—

Lot 3292 (S.).—"Nickleplater."

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 21st, 1937.*

1166-oc21

## LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton:—

Lot 1240.—B.C. Government.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 21st, 1937.*

1166-oc21



## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

## NANAIMO DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tracts of land, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Nanaimo:—

Lot 172.—C.W. Logging Co., Ltd., Application to Lease, dated May 11th, 1937.

Lot 173.—Standard Oil Co. of B.C., Application to Lease.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above surveys must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 21st, 1937.

1166-oc21

## RUPERT DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claim, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Alberni:—

Lot 1031.—“White Star.”

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 21st, 1937.

1166-oc21

## TIMBER SALE X22443.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Kamloops, B.C., not later than noon on the 29th day of October, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22443, to cut 401,500 board-feet of fir, white pine, and spruce sawlogs, 92,700 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling, and 8,520 fir and larch ties from an area situated east of Mara Lake, 2 miles from Sicamous, Kamloops District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Kamloops, B.C.

1156-oc21

## TIMBER SALE X20422.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C., not later than noon on the 3rd day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X20422, to cut 710,000 board-feet of fir, maple, and birch on an area situated near Othello, Yale District.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C.

1156-oc21

## TIMBER SALE X22530.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C., not later than noon on the 3rd day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22530, to cut 2,000,000 board-feet of fir, cedar, and hemlock and 36,750 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling on an area situated at Green Lake, New Westminster District.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C.

1156-oc21

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

## TIMBER SALE X22495.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C., not later than noon on the 17th day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22495, to cut 2,270,000 board-feet of fir, hemlock, and cedar, 45,000 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling, and 400 cords of shingle-bolts on an area situated east side of Stave Lake, New Westminster District.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C.

1156-oc21

## TIMBER SALE X22448.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Kamloops, B.C., not later than noon on the 5th day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22448, to cut 101,700 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling and 61,600 F.B.M. of white pine sawlogs on an area situated on Bastion Mountain, west side of Shuswap Lake, Kamloops District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Kamloops, B.C.

1156-oc21

## TIMBER SALE X22057.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 10th day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22057, to cut 1,122,000 F.B.M. of white pine, fir, larch, and cedar and 62,165 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling on an area adjoining the north boundary of Lot 7958, near Sidmouth, Kootenay Land District.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Nelson, B.C.

1156-oc21

## TIMBER SALE X21916.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 15th day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X21916, to cut 2,986,000 feet of fir, cedar, and hemlock on the North Half and South-east Quarter of Section 49, South Saltspring Island, Cowichan Land District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C.

1149-oc14

## RUPERT DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Nanaimo.

Lot 742.—Sointula Co-operative Store Association, Application to Lease.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 14th, 1937.

1154-oc14



## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NOTICE.

## PRIVATE BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time limited by the Standing Orders of the House for receiving petitions will expire on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1937. Private Bills must be presented to the House on or before Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1937. Reports from Standing or Select Committees on Private Bills must be received on or before Tuesday, the 23rd day of November, 1937.

Dated October 1st, 1937.

1124-oc7 W. H. LANGLEY,  
Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

## PRIVATE BILLS.

## EXCERPT FROM STANDING ORDERS RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

100. (1.) All applications to the Legislative Assembly for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever shall require the publication of a notice clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and when the application refers to any proposed work, indicating sufficiently the location of the work, to be signed by or on behalf of the applicant.

(2.) Such notice shall be published in The British Columbia Gazette and once a week in one leading daily newspaper freely circulating in all parts of the Province. The notice in such newspaper to appear on Wednesday of each week.

(3.) When the proposed Bill is of such a nature that it may particularly affect one or more electoral districts, the notice shall furthermore be published once a week if possible in some newspaper in every electoral district affected, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper published in the electoral district nearest thereto.

(4.) The publication of such notice shall in all cases be continued for a period of four weeks during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the petition.

97. No petition for any Private Bill shall be received by the House after the first ten days of each Session, nor may any Private Bill be presented to the House after the first three weeks of each Session, nor may any report of any Standing or Select Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first four weeks of each Session, and no motion for the suspension or modification of this Standing Order shall be entertained by the House until the same has been reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders, or after reference made thereof at a previous sitting of the House to the Standing Committees charged with the consideration of Private Bills, who shall report thereon to the House. And if this rule shall be suspended or modified as aforesaid, the promoters of any Private Bill which is presented after the time hereinbefore limited, or for which the petition has been received after the time hereinbefore limited, shall in either case pay double the fees required in respect of such Bill by this rule, unless the House shall order to the contrary.

98. (1.) Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, eight clear days before the opening of the Session:—

- (a.) A printed copy of such Bill;
- (b.) A copy of the petition to be presented to the House;
- (c.) Copies of the notices published, with publication proved by a statutory declaration or affidavit to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the House.

(2.) At the time of depositing the Bill and petition the applicant shall also pay to the Clerk of the House the sum of three hundred dollars.

(3.) If a copy of the Bill, petition, and notices proved as aforesaid shall not have been so deposited in the hands of the Clerk of the House at least eight clear days before the opening of the Session or if the petition has not been presented to the House within the first ten days of the Session, the amount to be paid to the Clerk shall be six hundred dollars. If the Bill shall not pass second reading one-half of the fees shall be returned.

101. Every petition signed by an agent or attorney in fact shall be accompanied by the authority of such agent or attorney in fact, and the petition shall not be deemed to be filed with the Clerk until this is done.

102. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a toll-bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by Standing Order 100, also at the same time and in the same manner give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts or vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

103. (1.) All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference to the clauses of the general Acts relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills: Special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof in which the general Act is proposed to be departed from. Bills which are not framed in accordance with this Standing Order shall be recast by the promoters and reprinted at their expense before any Committee passes upon the clauses.

(2.) Every Bill for an Act of incorporation, where a form of model Bill has been adopted, shall be drawn in accordance with the model Bill (copies of model Bills may be obtained from the Clerk of the House). Any provisions contained in any such Bill which are not in accord with the model Bill shall be inserted between brackets or underlined, and shall be so printed.

(3.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the notice of application for same.

107. All Private Bills shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed in small-pica type, twenty-six ems by fifty ems, on good paper, in imperial octavo form, each page when folded measuring 10¾ inches by 7½ inches. There shall be a marginal number every fifth line of each page; the numbering of the lines is not to run on through the Bill, but the lines of each page are to be numbered separately. Three hundred copies of each Bill shall be deposited with the Clerk of the House immediately before the first reading. If amendments are made to any Bill during its progress before the Committee on Private Bills, or through the House, such Bill shall be reprinted by the promoters thereof.

In the case of Bills to incorporate companies, in addition to the fee of \$300 mentioned in Rule 98, fees calculated on the capital of the company are payable at the same time. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

All cheques in payment of fees must be certified.

Dated May 1st, 1930.

473-my1 W. H. LANGLEY,  
Clerk, Legislative Assembly.



## PRIVATE BILL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its coming session for an Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nelson as a corporation sole, and giving to the said Corporation inter alia the following powers:—

(1.) To acquire and hold real and personal estate of every nature and kind whatsoever for the purposes of the said Corporation, and to sell, exchange, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, and to exercise, possess, and enjoy all customary or incidental rights, powers, and privileges usually given to such corporations:

(2.) To take by grant, will, or other conveyance, assignment, or deed of gift real or personal estate of any kind whatsoever:

(3.) To vest in the said Corporation all real and personal property situated within the territorial boundaries of The Roman Catholic Diocese of Nelson, a Diocese recently created according to the usages and rights of the Roman Catholic Church, and being formerly a part of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vancouver, at present vested or standing in the name of the Corporation known as The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver.

(4.) To administer the affairs of the said Corporation in the event of vacancy happening in the office of The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nelson.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1937.

J. M. COADY,  
1058-se30 *Solicitor for Applicant.*

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session by the Lumbermen's Fidelity Corporation, Ltd., or by its directors for an Act incorporating the Lumbermen's Fidelity Life Insurance Company, Ltd., or such other name as may be approved, to make contracts of life insurance, and to grant, sell, or purchase life annuities and endowments depending upon the contingency of human life, and generally to carry on the business of life, sickness, and accident insurance in all its branches and forms; to purchase or otherwise acquire, sell, dispose of, and deal in real and personal property of all kinds; and to invest its funds according to any Statute, law, and the regulations of the Company in that behalf, with such incidental and necessary powers as are involved in the foregoing or may be conveniently used in connection therewith, and to do all things appertaining thereto or connected therewith; and, further, the provisions of the "Companies Clauses Act," chapter 46, R.S.B.C. 1936, as well as Table A of the First Schedule of the "Companies Act," being chapter 42, R.S.B.C. 1936, shall apply in respect of such incorporation as the same may be appropriate.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 1st day of October, 1937.

LADNER, CARMICHAEL & DOWNS,  
1073-oc7 *Solicitors for the Applicant.*

## WATER NOTICES.

## WATER NOTICE.

## DIVERSION AND USE.

TAKE NOTICE that A. E. Hayward and S. Rossetti, whose address is Fort St. James, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use 5 cubic feet of water out of Skeleton Gulch Creek, which flows northerly and drains into Manson River about 4 miles west of Upper Manson Lake.

The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about 1 mile from Manson River, and will be used for hydraulic-mining purposes upon the land described as P.M.L. 575 and P.M.L. 652, Omineca Mining Division.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 17th day of June, 1937.

A copy of this notice and the application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Smithers, B.C.

Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

The date of the first publication of this notice is October 14th, 1937.

A. E. HAYWARD.

1093-oc14

S. ROSSETTI.

## CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

## NICKLEPLATER MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Similkameen Division, Yale District. Where located: About 1 mile from Clearwater Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. A. Barton, acting as agent for James R. Sutherland, Free Miner's Certificate No. 96076D, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85 of the "Mineral Act," must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1937.

1088-oc14

## PRIVATEER No. 3 MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Clayoquot Mining Division of Rupert District. Where located: Up Spud Valley Creek about 2,500 feet from where the creek joins Zeballos River.

TAKE NOTICE that Alfred Bird, Free Miner's Certificate No. 82759D, intends, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 85 of the "Mineral Act," must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1937.

1086-oc14

## KATHLEEN FRACTIONAL AND ASPEN MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Lillooet Mining Division of Lillooet District. Where located: Right bank, South Fork, Bridge River.

TAKE NOTICE that J. H. Bushnell, acting as agent for the Official Administrator in the matter of the estate of William Quinn, deceased, Free Miner's Certificate No. 20015E, intends, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 85 of the "Mineral Act," must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1937.

1018-se23



## CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

### VIEW POINT AND SAND BEACH MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Lillooet Mining Division of Lillooet District. Where located: Westerly side of Gun Lake.

**TAKE NOTICE** that J. H. Bushnell, acting as agent for S. M. Jones, Free Miner's Certificate No. 30229E, intends, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 85 of the "Mineral Act," must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1937.

841-au26

### LAZY BOY No. 1, LAZY BOY No. 2, LAZY BOY No. 5, AND LAZY BOY No. 8 MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Lillooet Mining Division of Lillooet District. Where located: Left bank of Cadwallader Creek, Bridge River Valley, B.C. Lawful holder: Paymaster Gold Mines, Limited (N.P.L.). Number of holder's free miner's certificate: 10697E.

**TAKE NOTICE** that Paymaster Gold Mines, Limited (N.P.L.), of 1325 Marine Building, Vancouver, B.C., Free Miner's Certificate No. 10697E, intends, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 85 of the "Mineral Act," must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1937.

1016-se23

### ATOM, ELECTRON, NEUTRON, PROTON, RADIO, WAVE, ION, SCREEN, CHOKE FR., HINGS, PACK, RECEIVER, PENTODE, ANTENNA FR., AND PLUG MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division. Where located: Near Marysville.

**TAKE NOTICE** that I, A. B. Ritchie, acting as agent for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. 13308E, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 85 of the "Mineral Act," must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1937.

884-se9

## LAND LEASES.

### NANAIMO LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

**TAKE NOTICE** that Alexander James Coholan McDermott, of Uplands, Victoria, B.C., manager, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate at Port McNeill, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Sec-

tion 14, Township 2, Rupert District; thence north 27 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 22 chains to shore-line; thence east along shore-line 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 108 acres, more or less.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1937.

ALEXANDER JAMES COHOLAN  
McDERMOTT.

1090-oc14

GEOFFREY K. BURNETT, *Agent*.

### NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

#### RECORDING DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER.

**TAKE NOTICE** that Merrill & Ring Lumber Co., Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., loggers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate at Squamish, Howe Sound: Commencing at a post planted at the end of the trestle leading from the Public Works of Canada Wharf (that is, at the commencement of the road-fill); thence on a bearing of N. 34° 56' E. along the east side of the said road-fill for a distance of 430 feet (6.5 chains), more or less; thence at right angles thereto on a bearing of S. 55° 04' E. for a distance of 250 feet (3.8 chains); thence on a bearing of S. 34° 56' W. for a distance of 430 feet (6.5 chains), more or less; thence on a bearing of N. 55° 04' W. for a distance of 250 feet (3.8 chains), more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 2.47 acres, more or less.

Dated August 30th, 1937.

MERRILL & RING LUMBER CO.,  
LIMITED.

883-se16

GEORGE MOORE, *Manager*.

### FORT FRASER LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

**TAKE NOTICE** that Richmond P. Hobson, of Kleena Kleene, B.C., rancher, intends to apply for a lease of the following described hay-meadow lands, situate approximately 5 miles south of the north-eastern end of the Echiniko Lakes: Commencing at a post planted approximately 2½ miles south of the south-east corner of Lot 1815; thence approximately 20 chains east on a magnetic bearing; thence approximately 80 chains south on a magnetic bearing; thence approximately 40 chains west on a magnetic bearing; thence approximately 80 chains north on a magnetic bearing; thence east approximately 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

Dated August 8th, 1937.

859-se2 RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

### NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

#### RECORDING DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER.

**TAKE NOTICE** that the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, of Vancouver, yachting, intends to apply for a lease of the following described foreshore lands, situate north and adjoining Blocks 234, 235, and 236, D.L. 538, Group 1, New Westminster District: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Block 234, D.L. 538; thence north 1,346.23 feet; thence east 859.72 feet; thence south 1,155 feet, more or less, to high-water mark; thence westerly along high-water mark to point of commencement, and containing 24 acres, more or less.

Dated September 4th, 1937.

ROYAL VANCOUVER YACHT CLUB.

GRIFFIN, MONTGOMERY & SMITH, *Agents*.  
890-se16



## LAND LEASES.

## KAMLOOPS LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles William Mobley, of Tappen, B.C., farmer and guide, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate at the headwaters of Murtle River: Commencing at a post planted on the left bank of the Murtle River 500 yards below where the river leaves Murtle Lake; thence east 5 chains; thence north to the shore of Murtle Lake; thence following lake-shore and river back to point of commencement, and containing 20 acres, more or less.

Dated September 8th, 1937.

1025-se23 CHARLES WILLIAM MOBLEY.

## RANGE 1, COAST DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF NANAIMO.

TAKE NOTICE that Pioneer Timber Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., logging company, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate on Double Bay, Hanson Island, in Blackfish Sound, in Lot 1385, T.L. 8142P: Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Double Bay, Hanson Island, approximately 70 chains north and 24 chains west from the south-east corner of Lot 1385 (T.L. 8142P); thence east 10 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 20 acres, more or less.

Dated September 8th, 1937.

PIONEER TIMBER COMPANY, LTD.

892-se16

M. SPOUSE, *Secretary*.

## FORT FRASER LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Floyd Phillips, of Kleena Kleene, B.C., rancher, intend to apply for a lease of the following described hay-meadow lands, situate approximately 4 miles south of the north-eastern end of the Euchiniko Lakes: Commencing at a post planted approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the south-east corner of Lot 1815; thence approximately 40 chains east on a magnetic bearing; thence approximately 80 chains south on a magnetic bearing; thence approximately 80 chains west on a magnetic bearing; thence approximately 80 chains north on a magnetic bearing; thence east approximately 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated August 8th, 1937.

859-se2

FLOYD PHILLIPS.

## SALTSPRING ISLAND LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF VICTORIA.

TAKE NOTICE that Anita Baldwin, of Ganges, B.C., married woman, intends to apply for a lease of the following described foreshore, situate in the vicinity of Long Harbour, Saltspring Island: Commencing at a post planted 1.2 links west of the north-west corner post of Lot A, Plan 1422 (Victoria Land Registry Office); thence north 100 feet; thence easterly and following the general trend of the shore-line 100 feet offshore to a point opposite the north-east corner post of said Lot A; thence southerly 100 feet to said corner post; thence westerly and following the shore-line to point of commencement, and containing 14 acres, more or less.

Dated August 21st, 1937.

ANITA BALDWIN.

871-se2

F. B. J. STEPHENSON, *Agent*.

## LAND LEASES.

## NANAIMO LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF NANAIMO.

TAKE NOTICE that Francis Harry Wall, of Nanoose, B.C., machinist, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate near the outlet of Beaver Creek: Commencing at a point situated N.  $8^{\circ}$  E. and at a distance of 7 chains from a post planted at the north-west corner of Lot 22, Nanoose District; thence N.  $30^{\circ}$  E. for 29 chains; thence S.  $10^{\circ}$  E. for 20 chains; thence S.  $80^{\circ}$  W. for 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 10 acres, more or less.

Dated September 4th, 1937.

FRANCIS HARRY WALL.

1001-se16

EDWARD R. FOSTER, *Agent*.

## PEACE RIVER LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John William Abbott, of Baldonnel, B.C., farmer, intend to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate in Township 82, Range 18, west of 6th meridian: Commencing at a post planted  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the north-east corner of Section 32, Township 82, Range 18, west of 6th meridian; thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west; thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south; thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east; thence south to north bank of Pine River; thence east along north bank of Pine River about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; thence north 1 mile; thence west  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

Dated August 23rd, 1937.

872-se2

J. W. ABBOTT.

## PEACE RIVER LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Stanley Stanton Hudson, of Baldonnel, B.C., farmer, intend to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate in Township 82, Range 18, west of the 6th meridian: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of North-west Quarter of Section 33, Township 82, Range 18, west of 6th meridian; thence  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south to north bank of Pine River; thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east along north bank of Pine River; thence about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north to south bank of Peace River; thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-west along south bank of Peace River to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

Dated August 23rd, 1937.

873-se2

STANLEY S. HUDSON.

## COWICHAN LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF NANAIMO.

TAKE NOTICE that Raymond Jones, of Port Alice, B.C., clerk, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate at the south-easterly end of Oyster Harbour: Commencing at a point situated 82 links west of a post planted 21 links west of the north-west corner of Lot 93, Oyster District; thence S.  $38^{\circ}$   $13'$  E. for 7.82 chains; thence S.  $05^{\circ}$   $35'$  W. for 13.62 chains; thence west for 3 chains; thence N.  $05^{\circ}$   $35'$  E. for 13.62 chains; thence N.  $38^{\circ}$   $13'$  W. for 7.80 chains, more or less, to a point on the westerly production of the north boundary of said Lot 93; thence east 3 chains to point of commencement, and containing 5.9 acres, more or less.

Dated August 21st, 1937.

RAYMOND JONES.

858-se2

EDWARD R. FOSTER, *Agent*.



## LAND LEASES.

## NANOOSE LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF NANAIMO.

TAKE NOTICE that C.W. Logging Company, Limited, of Qualicum Beach, B.C., loggers, intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands, situate near Parksville: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Lot 172, Nanaimo District; thence westerly 6 chains; thence south-easterly 8 chains; thence easterly 6 chains to the westerly boundary of said Lot 172; thence along the said boundary to point of commencement, and containing 3 acres, more or less.

Dated October 12th, 1937.

C.W. LOGGING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
1217-oc21 F. H. PARKER, Agent.

## RANGE 3, COAST DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER.

TAKE NOTICE that B.C. Boom Co., Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a lease of the following described foreshore lands: Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Lot 1401, Range 3, Coast District, being a point on high-water mark on the south side of Bentinck Arm, near the mouth of the Bella Coola River; thence north 810.9 feet, more or less, to the north-east corner of said Lot 1401; thence westerly 202.1 feet, more or less, to the most northerly north-west corner of said Lot 1401; thence north 1,830 feet; thence east 2,640 feet; thence south 2,640 feet, more or less, to high-water mark; thence westerly along said high-water mark 2,438 feet, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 150 acres, more or less.

Dated August 23rd, 1937.

B.C. BOOM CO., LIMITED.  
1218-oc21 A. W. McCONNACHIE, Jr., Agent.

## LAND NOTICES.

## KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF NELSON.

TAKE NOTICE that Asmund Haave, of Nelson, B.C., farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on Blueberry Creek: Commencing at a post planted on the westerly boundary of District Lot 11351 approximately 250 feet south of Blueberry Creek; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated August 28th, 1937.

1024-se23 ASMUND HAAVE.

## LILLOOET LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF CLINTON.

TAKE NOTICE that Chas. H. Ashley, of Chasm, B.C., engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate adjoining District Lot 471 on its south side, by measurement 20 chains south and 20 chains west: Commencing at a post planted approximately 15 chains west of south-east corner-post of Lot 471; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated September 8th, 1937.

1014-se23 CHAS. HENRY ASHLEY.

## LAND NOTICES.

## KAMLOOPS LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that Alfred Claude Bayne, of Kamloops, B.C., hotel clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate at the north end of McConnell Lake, about 18 miles south-east of Kamloops: Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of McConnell Lake; thence north approximately 20 chains to the highway; thence south-westerly following highway approximately 45 chains; thence east to lake-shore; thence easterly along lake-shore to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated September 16th, 1937.

1066-oc7 A. C. BAYNE.

## PEACE RIVER LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that William A. Rosenau, of East Pine, B.C., farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate at the junction of the Pine and Murray River in the vicinity of East Pine: Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Murray River at the junction of the Pine River and Murray River; thence south following the meanderings of the Murray River 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north to the bank of the Pine River 20 chains; thence east following the meanderings of the Pine River to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated September 7th, 1937.

899-se16 WILLIAM A. ROSENAU.

## KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF NELSON.

TAKE NOTICE that I, George Errico, of Sheep Creek, B.C., miner, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in the vicinity of Sheep Creek: Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of District Lot 10019, Kootenay; thence westerly approximately 2,000 feet following the southerly boundary of said Lot 10019 projected to meet the easterly boundary of Lot 5628; thence approximately 200 feet following said easterly boundary in a southerly direction to the north bank of Sheep Creek; thence easterly following the said north bank of Sheep Creek to its intersection with the westerly boundary of Lot 10808; thence northerly approximately 200 feet to point of commencement, and containing 10 acres, more or less.

Dated August 24th, 1937.

855-se2 G. ERRICO.

## PEACE RIVER LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Geo. L. Beckwith, of Fort St. John, B.C., farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in Sections 3 and 10, Township 83, Range 18, west of 6th meridian; Commencing at a post planted  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the north-east corner of Section 3, Township 83, Range 18, west of 6th meridian; thence west  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; thence north  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; thence west  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile; thence north  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile; thence west  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile; thence south about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to bank of Peace River; thence along bank of Peace River eastward to the east boundary of Section 3; thence north to point of commencement, and containing 150 acres, more or less.

Dated August 23rd, 1937.

861-se2 GEORGE L. BECKWITH.



## LAND NOTICES.

## PEACE RIVER LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that William Thomas Clay, of Cherry Point, Alberta, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in the vicinity of Clayhurst: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 7, Township 83, Range 13, west of the 6th meridian; thence west 320 rods; thence south 160 rods; thence west 220 rods; thence south 160 rods; thence east 280 rods; thence north 160 rods; thence east 260 rods; thence north 160 rods to point of commencement, and containing 600 acres, more or less.

Dated September 4th, 1937.

1074-oc7

W. T. CLAY.

## YALE LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frederick Paul Raae, of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., boatman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the east side of Harrison Lake, south part of Section 30, Township 4, Range 28, west of 6th meridian: Commencing at a post planted near water on south line of Section 30; thence approximately 11 chains east to corner; thence 20 chains north; thence approximately 10 chains west to water; thence south to starting-point along shore of Harrison Lake, and containing 15 acres, more or less.

Dated September 17th, 1937.

1067-oc7

FREDERICK PAUL RAAE.

## CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF LILLOOET.

TAKE NOTICE that Floyd Lee Miller, of 70-Mile House, B.C., ranching, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands situate 4 miles north of 74-Mile House, east of Cariboo Road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and which lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-east of the north-west corner of Lot 1639, Lillooet District: Commencing at a post planted on the north-east corner of said area; thence 20 chains south; thence 20 chains west; thence 20 chains north; thence 20 chains east to point of commencement.

Dated September 4th, 1937.

1053-se30

FLOYD LEE MILLER.

## NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF VANCOUVER.

TAKE NOTICE that Teco Securities, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., investment trust company, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Howe Sound, on the west boundary of Parcel H of District Lot 879, Group 1, New Westminster District, as shown on Reference Plan No. 731, deposited in the Land Registry Office at Vancouver, said post being about 8 chains south and 7 chains west of the north-west corner of said Parcel H; thence west 4 chains and 50 links; thence south 2 chains; thence east 3 chains, more or less, to shore; thence north-easterly 2 chains and 30 links, more or less, to point of commencement; saving and excepting therefrom any lands covered by the waters of Howe Sound, and containing  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre, more or less.

Dated September 20th, 1937.

TECO SECURITIES, LIMITED.

1023-se23

JOHN ELLIOTT, Agent.

## LAND NOTICES.

## CARIBOO LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF QUESNEL.

TAKE NOTICE that Albert B. Meldrum, of Riske Creek, B.C., labourer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate about 15 miles in a north-westerly direction from Lot 9696, Cariboo District, and located on Ramsay Creek: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 80 acres, more or less.

Dated August 7th, 1937.

857-se2

ALBERT B. MELDRUM.

## LILLOOET LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that John Reid Turnbull, of Vidette Lake, Savona, B.C., miner and rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate about 4 miles west of Deadman Lake (Snohoosh) and north of Tobacco Mountain: Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner; thence 20 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 20 chains east; thence 40 chains north to point of commencement, and containing 80 acres, more or less.

Dated August 11th, 1937.

1026-se23

JOHN REID TURNBULL.

## LILLOOET LAND DISTRICT.

## RECORDING DISTRICT OF CLINTON.

TAKE NOTICE that Helen B. Hutchison, of 70-Mile House Post-office, B.C., housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate at the west end of Young Lake, where lake empties into the Bonaparte River: Commencing at a post planted at west end of Young Lake, where lake empties into Bonaparte River; thence 20 chains in northerly direction following lake-shore; thence 20 chains westerly; thence 20 chains southerly; thence 20 chains easterly to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated August 16th, 1937.

HELEN B. HUTCHISON.

1007-se23

D. B. HUTCHISON, Agent.

## COAL PROSPECTING LICENCES.

## FERNIE LAND RECORDING DISTRICT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Fred C. Elliott, of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum, and natural gas over the following described lands: Lot 7399, Kootenay District.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1937.

1040-se30

FRED C. ELLIOTT.

## NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Sydney Senior Smith, of Vancouver, B.C., intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for petroleum and natural gas on the following described lands in the New Westminster District: Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 1, Township 4, Delta Municipality; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1937.

1048-se30

SYDNEY SENIOR SMITH.



**COAL PROSPECTING LICENCES.****NOTICE.**

**T**AKE NOTICE that I, G. H. Simpson, intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal over lands known as the East Half of the East Half of Section 1, Township 21, Range 27; the West Half of Section 6 and the East Half of the West Half of Section 7, Township 21, Range 26, west of the 6th meridian, Kamloops Division, Yale District.

Dated October 12th, 1937.

1201-oc21

G. H. SIMPSON.

**NOTICE.**

**T**AKE NOTICE that I, G. H. Simpson, intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal over lands known as Section 13, Township 21, Range 27 west of the 6th meridian, Kamloops Division, Yale District.

Dated October 12th, 1937.

1201-oc21

G. H. SIMPSON.

**NOTICE.**

**T**AKE NOTICE that I, G. H. Simpson, intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal over lands known as the West Half of the West Half of Section 12, the West Half and the West Half of the East Half of Section 1, Township 21, Range 27, west of the 6th meridian, Kamloops Division, Yale District.

Dated October 12th, 1937.

1201-oc21

G. H. SIMPSON.

**NOTICE.**

**T**AKE NOTICE that I, John Percy Hooper, of Vancouver, B.C., broker, intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum, and natural gas over the lands known and described as Section 10, Township 12, E.C.M., Maple Ridge District, N.W.D.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1937.

1078-oc7

JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

**NOTICE.**

**T**AKE NOTICE that I, John Percy Hooper, of Vancouver, B.C., broker, intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal, petroleum, and natural gas over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains north of the north-west corner of the North-east Quarter of Section 29, Township 1, Surrey Municipality, New Westminster District; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1937.

1078-oc7

JOHN PERCY HOOPER.

**CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION.****"COMPANIES ACT."**

No. 15922.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that "Syd Smith, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 22nd day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 408 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are: To establish, operate, and carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers, sellers, agents, and dealers in Diesel and gasoline motors, cars, motor-trucks, motor-boats, power-shovels, generators, and lighting plants, and a general motor garage, oil, gasoline, and general service and repair station.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1037-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

**"COMPANIES ACT."**

No. 15917.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that "Stacy's, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 18th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Room 1112, 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at 528 Hastings Street West, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, under the firm-name and style of "The Stacy Shoe Store," and all or any of the assets and liabilities of that business:

(b.) To carry on the business of hosiers, outfitters, haberdashers, and wholesale and retail dealers in boots and shoes, and merchandisers of footwear of all kinds, in the City of Vancouver or elsewhere:

(c.) To open and operate merchandising establishments of every kind:

(d.) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the businesses, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company:

(e.) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

W. L. LLEWELLYN,  
1057-se30 *Deputy Registrar of Companies.*

**"COMPANIES ACT."**

No. 15932.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that "Registered Jersey Dairies, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 28th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 608 Broughton Street, Victoria, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on by George William Malcolm and Albert Doney at 608 Broughton Street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, as dealers in milk and milk products, including the milk routes, trucks, and equipment of milk business:

(b.) To carry on business of farm and dairy produce merchants in all their branches, both wholesale and retail, and generally to deal in and produce milk, buttermilk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fruit and vegetables, and all commodities of a like nature:

(c.) To carry on business as dealers in and producers of, both wholesale and retail, ice-cream and all commodities of a like nature:



(d.) To carry on business as farmers, millers, and market-gardeners, and as manufacturers and dealers in milk products, butter, and substitutes:

(e.) To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in soft drinks of all kinds, and tobacco, cigars, and other smokers' conveniences:

(f.) To carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1057-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15929.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Debrett, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 28th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 1011-1014 Rogers Building, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers, sellers of and dealers in chocolates, chocolate confections, and confectionery of all kinds, and to acquire recipes and full information as to processes of manufacture of the same:

(b.) To import, export, and deal in provisions of all kinds, especially those suitable for such manufacture, as principal or agent and either by wholesale or retail:

(c.) To establish in the Province of British Columbia, or in any other place, shops, refreshment-rooms, and depots for the sale of chocolates, sweets, and confectionery of all kinds:

(d.) To apply for, accept, take, hold, sell, and dispose of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any company, corporation, or individual as it may deem fit:

(e.) To dispose of any of the property of the Company to members in specie:

(f.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1057-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15933.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Consolidated Nicola Goldfields, Limited (Non-Personal Liability)," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" as a Specially Limited Company on the 28th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is six million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into six million five hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 800 Hall Building, 789 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects of the Company are restricted to the following, namely:—

(a.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and to hold, mines, mineral claims, mining lands, prospects, licences, and mining rights of every description, and to work, develop, operate, turn to account, sell, or otherwise dispose thereof:

(b.) To dig, drill, or bore for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, amalgamate, assay, analyse, and otherwise treat gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and any other ore, deposit, metal, or mineral whatsoever, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, sell, and deal in the same or any product thereof:

(c.) To engage in any branch of mining, smelting, milling, and refining minerals:

(d.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise timber lands, leases, or claims, rights to cut timber, surface rights and rights-of-way, water rights and privileges, patents, patent rights and concessions, and other real or personal property:

(e.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise, and to construct, operate, maintain, or alter, trails, roads, ways, tramways, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, watercourses, canals, aqueducts, pipelines, wells, tanks, bridges, wharves, piers, mills, pumping plants, factories, foundries, furnaces, coke-ovens, crushing-works, smelting-works, concentrating-works, refining-works, hydraulic, electrical, and other works and appliances, power devices and plants of every kind, laboratories, warehouses, boarding-houses, dwellings, buildings, machinery, plant, and other works and conveniences, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, provisions, implements, chattels, and effects:

(f.) To build, purchase, lease, hire, charter, navigate, use, and operate cars, wagons, and other vehicles, boats, ships, and other vessels:

(g.) To sell or otherwise dispose of ore, metal, oil, gas, or mineral product, and to take contracts for mining-work of all kinds, and to accept as the consideration shares, stock, debentures, or other securities of any limited company, wheresoever incorporated and carrying on any business, directly or indirectly, conducive to the objects of a specially limited company, if such shares (except the shares of a company having non-personal liability), stock, debentures, or other securities are fully paid up, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1057-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15928.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Paramount Knitting Mills, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 28th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 24 Commerce Building, 640 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To manufacture, fabricate, assemble, or in any other manner to make men's, women's, or children's clothing, whether of wool, cotton, linen, silk, rayon, or any other material, or any combination thereof, that is used in the manufacture of men's, women's, or children's clothing, and whether knitted or woven:

(b.) To manufacture, fabricate, assemble, or in any other manner to make bathing-suits of all types and kinds whatsoever:

(c.) To buy, sell, or otherwise deal in, either by wholesale or retail, wool, silk, cotton, linen, rayon, or any combination thereof, or any other material capable of being manufactured into men's, women's, or children's clothing:

(d.) To carry on the said business as wholesale or retail dealers in the said trade or business:

(e.) To carry on the trade or business and to act as manufacturers' agents:

(f.) To do all such things and to carry on such business as the Company may think are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1057-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*



## CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION.

### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15936.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Rainier Packing Company, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 29th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is twenty thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Room 1104, 207 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as retail and wholesale dealers of meats and the by-products thereof, and the products of the sea or land, and generally all foodstuffs in their raw, prepared, or semi-prepared state, and in all kinds of live stock, poultry, and abattoir operators of cold-storage plants:

(b.) To purchase, lease, or exchange or deal in any and all kinds of real estate of whatsoever kind or nature:

(c.) To enter in any engagement with any corporation or body which would be conducive for the interest of the Company.

H. G. GARRETT,

1062-oc7

*Registrar of Companies.*

### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15934.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Overseas Wood Products, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 29th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Suite 320, Pacific Building, 744 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on generally the business of manufacturers, producers, importers, exporters, both wholesale and retail:

(b.) To manufacture, sell, export, and deal in wood and wood products, and goods manufactured either in whole or in part from wood.

H. G. GARRETT,

1062-oc7

*Registrar of Companies.*

### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15937.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Prairie Petroleum, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 29th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Suite 826, Standard Bank Building, 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and hold, mines, mineral claims, mineral leases, mining lands, prospects, licences, and mining rights of every description, and to work, develop, operate, turn to account, sell, or otherwise dispose thereof:

(b.) To dig, drill, or bore for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, amalgamate, assay, analyse, and otherwise treat gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and any other ore, deposit, metal, or mineral, whatsoever, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, sell, and deal in the same or any product thereof:

(c.) To engage in any branch of mining, smelting, milling, and refining minerals:

(d.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise timber lands, leases, or claims, rights to cut timber, surface rights and rights-of-way, water rights and privileges, patents, patent rights and concessions, and other real and personal property:

(e.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise, and to construct, operate, maintain, or alter, trails, roads, ways, tramways, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, watercourses, canals, aqueducts, pipelines, wells, tanks, bridges, wharves, piers, mills, pumping plants, factories, foundries, furnaces, coke-ovens, crushing-works, smelting-works, concentrating-works, refining-works, hydraulic, electrical, and other works and appliances, power devices and plants of every kind, laboratories, warehouses, boarding-houses, dwellings, buildings, machinery, plant, and other works and conveniences, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, provisions, implements, chattels, and effects:

(f.) To build, purchase, lease, hire, charter, navigate, use, and operate cars, wagons, and other vehicles, boats, ships, and other vessels:

(g.) To sell or otherwise dispose of ore, metal, gas, and mineral product, and to take contracts for mining-work of all kinds, and to accept as the consideration shares, stock, debentures, and other securities of any limited company, wheresoever incorporated and carrying on any business, directly or indirectly, conducive to the objects of the Company, if such shares (except the shares of a company having non-personal liability), stock, debentures, or other securities are fully paid up, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof:

(h.) To carry on business in the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada.

H. G. GARRETT,

1062-oc7

*Registrar of Companies.*

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

### "CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 376.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Pacific Slope Producers and Consumers Co-operative Credit Foundation Society" has this day been incorporated as an Association under the "Co-operative Associations Act" and that the denomination of its shares is ten dollars each.

The registered office of the Association will be situate at New Westminster, Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

[L.S.]

H. G. GARRETT,

*Registrar of Companies.*

The objects of the Association are:—

(a.) To promote, establish, and maintain co-operative trading in, and marketing, processing, and cold-storage of, agricultural and natural products, both raw and processed:

(b.) To enter into any contracts or arrangements whatsoever for or incidental to the co-operative production, processing, selling, or marketing of such products:

(c.) Generally, to purchase, take on lease, hire, or otherwise acquire, and to own, sell, lease, construct, maintain, convey, improve, equip, and operate, all classes of processing plants, buying and selling facilities, and other real or personal property, plant or plants which may become necessary for the proper carrying into effect of the purpose of the So-



ciety, and any right or privilege to which the Society may by law become entitled:

(d.) To promote and carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Society capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Society's property or rights; to acquire, construct, hold, operate, manage, and dispose of warehouses, cold-storage plants, refrigerators, tank-cars and rolling-stock and machinery, and plants for the manufacture of artificial ice:

(e.) To incorporate, manage and conduct subsidiary co-operative trading units for the prosecution or development of the Society's businesses, and to enter into any partnership or arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint venture, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit the Society; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, without or with guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; and to confer upon or delegate to any such person, persons, company, or association all the powers, rights, and privileges of this Society hereunder:

(f.) To enter into any arrangements with any Government or other authority (municipal, local, or otherwise) that may seem conducive to the Society's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any rights, privileges, and concessions to which the Society may by law be entitled to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions:

(g.) To unite with any other society or association in employing and using the same personnel, methods, means, and agencies for carrying on and conducting their respective businesses, or to use the personnel, methods, means, and agencies of another association by separate employment:

(h.) To take from the Government of any country, Province, or State the power to carry on therein any business which the Society is authorized to carry on:

(i.) To raise or secure the payment of money as the Society thinks fit, and in particular by the issue of bonds, debentures, and stocks (perpetual or otherwise) charged upon all or any part of its property, including its uncalled capital, but this power shall be exercised only under the authority of its rules, and in no case shall debentures be issued without the sanction of an extraordinary resolution:

(j.) To receive, hypothecate, mortgage, sell, or pledge bills of lading, documents of title, warehouse receipts, storage receipts, and any other documents of title with respect to natural products, raw or processed, and the handling and dealing therewith:

(k.) To act as attorney in fact for its members or any of them or for any other purpose:

(l.) To lend and advance money to members of the Society or other persons upon any adequate security, and to accept, as security for any such loans, warehouse receipts, storage receipts, documents of title, mortgages, or any other kind of property or security permitted by law:

(m.) To pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the formation and incorporation of the Society, or to enter into contract with any person, firm, or company or association to pay the same:

(n.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, and turn to account all or any part of the property and rights of the Society:

(o.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Society not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(p.) To make, draw, accept, endorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(q.) To act as agents or brokers for any person, firm, company, or association, and to undertake and perform sub-contracts, and also to act in any of the businesses of this Society through or by means of agents, brokers, sub-contractors, or other factors:

(r.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, brokers, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and by or through brokers, agents, or otherwise:

(s.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects:

(t.) It is hereby expressly declared that each clause hereof shall be construed independently of the other clauses hereof, and that none of the objects in any clause shall be deemed to be merely subsidiary to the objects mentioned in any other clause hereof.

1070-oc7

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15941.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Tsawcome Garage & Welding Company, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 30th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is twenty thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Room 626, Birks Building, 718 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on the business of a general garage and repair-shop and as welders and machinists:

(b.) To carry on the business of hauling and trucking all wares, merchandise, and other commodities:

(c.) To carry on the business of sand and gravel merchants:

(d.) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire and hold any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business:

(e.) To construct, improve, maintain, develop, work, manage, carry out, or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to advance the Company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying-out, or control thereof:

(f.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company, wheresoever incorporated, carrying on any business which the Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company:

(g.) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, licences, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit the Company; and to use, exercise, develop, or grant licences in respect of or otherwise turn



to account the property, rights, or information so acquired:

(h.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any person or company, wheresoever incorporated, carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit the Company:

(i.) To enter into any arrangements with any Governments or authorities (municipal, local, or otherwise) that may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any rights, privileges, and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions:

(j.) Subject to section 146, to take or otherwise acquire and hold the shares, stock, debentures, or other securities of any company, wheresoever incorporated, having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit the Company, and to sell or reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same:

(k.) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem, or pay off any such securities:

(l.) To establish agencies and branches and to adopt such means of making known the products of the Company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards, and donations:

(m.) Subject to section 147, to lend money to any person or company, wheresoever incorporated, having dealings with the Company or with whom the Company proposes to have dealings, and to guarantee the contracts of any such person or company:

(n.) To raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of debentures or other securities or otherwise, any company, wheresoever incorporated, with which the Company may have business relations, and to guarantee the contracts of any such company:

(o.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company, wheresoever incorporated, having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company:

(p.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the Company, or for any other purpose which may seem, directly or indirectly, calculated to benefit the Company:

(q.) Subject to section 124, to remunerate any person or company, wheresoever incorporated, for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of, any of the shares in the Company's capital or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of or the sale or disposition of its business:

(r.) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(s.) To carry on any business capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the Company, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights:

(t.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company:

(u.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(v.) To distribute among the shareholders of the Company, in kind, specie, or otherwise, as may be resolved, by way of dividend, bonus, or in any other manner deemed advisable, any property or assets of the Company or any proceeds of the sale or disposal of any property of the Company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of or in any other company belonging to this Company or which it may have power to dispose of:

(w.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof or which the Company may consider to be preliminary:

(x.) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Company or its predecessors in business, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or useful object:

(y.) To procure the Company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country or place, and to designate persons therein, according to the laws of such foreign country or place, to represent the Company, and to accept service for and on behalf of the Company of any process or suit:

(z.) To carry out all or any of the objects of the Company and do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(z1.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the Company.

H. G. GARRETT,

1064-oc7

*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15939.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Air Locks, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 30th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is fifteen thousand dollars, divided into fifteen thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Suite 826, Standard Bank Building, 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as miners, manufacturers, merchants, and dealers in asbestos and all kinds of minerals, metals, and metallic substances, and all products and by-products thereof:

(b.) To manufacture, buy, sell, import, export, exchange, and generally deal in all kinds of automobiles, motors, engines, machines, carburettors, accessories, parts, and all kinds of machinery, implements, utensils, cans, containers, apparatus, lubricants, cements, solutions, and appliances, whether incidental to the construction of motor-cars or otherwise, and all



things capable of being therewith, or the manufacture, maintenance, or working thereof respectively:

(c.) To buy, sell, lease, hire, exchange, and otherwise deal in automobile-tires, and to repair same, and deal in materials used for preserving tires and preventing punctures, and to manufacture solutions for the said purpose:

(d.) To operate a garage or garages, repair shop or shops, service station or stations, and to buy, sell, and deal in gasoline, oil, carbon-removing fluids, polishing-fluids, tire-repair material, puncture-preventing material, and any substitutes or substitute for any of the same:

(e.) To carry on the business of importers and exporters of, and to buy, sell, and deal in, all kinds and descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandise, and to carry on the business of customs-house brokers, warehousemen, forwarders, carriers, carters, and the like businesses, and to buy, sell, and generally deal in wares, merchandise, articles, or effects directly or indirectly relating to any of the said businesses:

(f.) To deal with the rights and privileges conferred in Canadian Letters Patent No. 359821, and to acquire the same by way of assignment or otherwise, and to turn the same to account, and to apply for letters patent in any foreign country for a patent or patents covering the same or a similar solution or formula or process, and to grant licences thereunder, and to experiment and improve the said product mentioned therein or any improvement thereof, and to acquire by way of assignment or otherwise letters patent for any similar formula or solution or improvement, and to advertise and generally make known the said products, and to apply for and obtain trade-marks, descriptive or otherwise, for the said material mentioned therein:

(g.) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell, and deal in puncture-seal solution or fluid, and all solutions, fluids, products, or material manufactured by or under Canadian Letters Patent No. 359821 or any improvements relating thereto, and to acquire all the rights under the said patent or any improvement thereon, and to grant licences, exclusive or otherwise, and upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed convenient for the right to manufacture and sell the products mentioned in the said letters patent.

H. G. GARRETT,

1064-oc7

*Registrar of Companies:*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15938.

NOTICE is hereby given that "C. M. Oliver & Co. (Victoria), Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 29th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The address of its registered office is Suite 102-106, Pacific Building, 744 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on a general financial and brokerage business in all its branches and in any part of the world, and in particular, but not so as to limit the generality of the foregoing, to carry out any transactions or operations whatsoever which may be lawfully undertaken and carried out by capitalists, brokers, merchants, underwriters, financiers, or concessionaires, and to purchase, sell, or otherwise deal in or with stocks, bonds, grain, futures, debentures, or other evidence of indebtedness of or created by any other corporation, and as principal or agent and on commission or otherwise:

(b.) To underwrite, subscribe for, and acquire by exchange, purchase, or otherwise, and hold, either as principal or agent or abso-

lutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise, and to sell, offer for public subscription, exchange, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of or deal in the bonds, debentures, mortgages, or other evidences of indebtedness, stocks, shares, or other securities of any Government, governmental agency, taxing body, commission, or municipal or school corporation, or of any banking, public utility, commercial, industrial, or other company or corporation, individual or association, and while the owner thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including all voting rights, if any, with respect thereto:

(c.) To carry on the business of insurance-brokers, and to act as insurance agents for automobile, fire, burglary, life, marine, accident, guaranty, and indemnity insurance and all other kinds of insurance, and to enter into any and all contracts of insurance permitted by law:

(d.) To represent as insurance agents and brokers any and all corporations, companies, firms, or individuals engaged in any branch of such insurance business, and to accept or pay any commissions or other remuneration for services rendered:

(e.) To carry on the business of commission merchants, manufacturers, general traders, mercantile, financial, investment, mortgage, real estate, insurance, and general and special agents and brokers and dealers in all classes and kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, and effects of every kind and description whatsoever, and to do all things necessary for the attaining, completion, and disposition of the aforesaid objects:

(f.) To act as agent or attorney in the acquisition, management, sale, assignment, transfer, encumbrance, conveyance, or other disposition of any real or personal property, the investment and collection of moneys, rents, loans, interests, dividends, hypothecs, bonds, notes, and other securities:

(g.) To guarantee the contracts and obligations of any person, firm, or corporation in respect of any business entered into between such persons, firms, or corporations and the Company:

(h.) To buy, sell, exchange, lease, or otherwise deal in and to manage real estate and immovable property, and to negotiate for the purchase, sale, exchange, or lease of real estate and immovable property, and generally to carry on the business of real-estate agents in all its branches:

(i.) To promote, organize, develop, or manage, or to assist in the promotion, organization, development, or management of, any corporation, company, syndicate, enterprise, business, or undertaking, and to raise and assist in raising money for, and aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, or endorsement, any such corporation, company, syndicate, enterprise, or undertaking, and to offer for public subscription any shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any corporation, company, syndicate, enterprise, business, or undertaking:

(j.) To take all necessary and proper steps in any Parliament or with any authority (local, municipal, or otherwise) in any part of the world for enabling the Company to give effect to these presents, or to carry any of the Company's objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purposes, and to oppose the granting of any Act, Bill, or provincial order or concession or any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests, and to apply for, procure, or obtain any powers, privileges, rights, or concessions for this Company or for any other company or person:

(k.) To do all or any of the matters aforesaid either in any part of the world as principals or agents, and either in the name of the Company or of any person or company as agent



of the Company, and either alone or in concurrence with any person, company, Government, or other body or authority:

(l.) To make gifts and donations to any person, firm, or corporation for any purpose whatsoever, whether such person, firm, or corporation be a member of this Company or not:

(m.) To acquire tracts of land with the object of subdividing the same into lots, and selling such lots when so subdivided, and to declare and pay dividends out of moneys being the net proceeds of the sale of the Company's lands and assets:

(n.) Subject to paragraph (z) hereof, to carry on business as capitalists, financiers, concessionaires, and merchants, and to undertake and execute all kinds of financial and commercial trading and other operations, and to carry on any other business (except that of assurance) which may seem to be capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of these objects, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of, or facilitate the realization of, or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights:

(o.) To purchase either outright or by agreement for sale, take on lease or in exchange, or otherwise acquire any lands, leases, buildings, timber, mines, water rights, rights or concessions in the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere, and any estate or interest therein and any rights connected therewith:

(p.) Subject to paragraph (z) hereof, to develop and turn to account any land or other property acquired by or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes, pulling down, constructing, altering, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up, and improving buildings, and by planting, paving, draining, farming, cultivating, letting on building lease or building agreement, and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, tenants, and others:

(q.) Subject to paragraph (z) hereof, to lend money with or without security and generally to such persons and corporations and upon such terms and conditions as the Company may think fit, and in particular to persons and corporations undertaking to improve any of the Company's property or assets:

(r.) To borrow or raise or secure payment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by mortgages and by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and to purchase, redeem, or pay off any such securities:

(s.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as, directly or indirectly, to benefit this Company; and, subject to paragraph (z) hereof, to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, or reissue the same with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same:

(t.) To invest and deal with the money of the Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(u.) To remunerate any person or corporation for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of, any shares in the Company's capital or any debentures, debenture stock, or

other securities of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(v.) To sell and dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking of the Company for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, and to promote any other company for any purpose which may seem, either directly or indirectly, calculated to benefit this Company:

(w.) Upon the sale of the whole or any part of the undertaking of the Company, to divide the proceeds thereof among the shareholders in specie:

(x.) To carry on business and do any of the things set out herein in any Province or part of the Dominion of Canada or in any foreign country, and to procure the Company to be registered or recognized in any Province or part of the Dominion of Canada and in any foreign country or place:

(y.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(z.) Provided that nothing in the foregoing objects contained shall authorize the Company to exercise any of the powers of a trust company as defined by the "Trust Companies Regulation Act":

(aa.) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

And it is hereby declared that the word "company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in British Columbia or elsewhere; and the intention is that the objects specified in each paragraph of this clause shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company.

H. G. GARRETT,

1069-oc7

*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15942.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Zebal Gold Holdings, Limited (Non-Personal Liability)," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" as a Specially Limited Company on the 1st day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of fifty cents each.

The address of its registered office is 826 Standard Bank Building, 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects of the Company are restricted to the following, namely:—

(a.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and to hold, mines, mineral claims, mining lands, prospects, licences, and mining rights of every description, and to work, develop, operate, turn to account, sell, or otherwise dispose thereof:

(b.) To dig, drill, or bore for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, amalgamate, assay, analyse, and otherwise treat gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and any other ore, deposit, metal, or mineral whatsoever, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, sell, and deal in the same or any product thereof:

(c.) To engage in any branch of mining, smelting, milling, and refining minerals:

(d.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise timber lands, leases, or claims, rights to cut timber, surface rights and rights-of-way, water rights and privileges, patents, patent rights and concessions, and other real or personal property:



(e.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise, and to construct, operate, maintain, or alter, trails, roads, ways, tramways, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, watercourses, canals, aqueducts, pipelines, wells, tanks, bridges, wharves, piers, mills, pumping plants, factories, foundries, furnaces, coke-ovens, crushing-works, smelting-works, concentrating-works, refining-works, hydraulic, electrical, and other works and appliances, power devices and plants of every kind, laboratories, warehouses, boarding-houses, dwellings, buildings, machinery, plant, and other works and conveniences, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, provisions, implements, chattels, and effects:

(f.) To build, purchase, lease, hire, charter, navigate, use, and operate cars, wagons, and other vehicles, boats, ships, and other vessels:

(g.) To sell or otherwise dispose of ore, metal, oil, gas, or mineral product, and to take contracts for mining-work of all kinds, and to accept as the consideration shares, stock, debentures, or other securities of any limited company, wheresoever incorporated and carrying on any business, directly or indirectly, conducive to the objects of a specially limited company, if such shares (except the shares of a company having non-personal liability), stock, debentures, or other securities are fully paid up, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof.

H. G. GARRETT,

1069-oc7

*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15944.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Lora Lee, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 4th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 101 Royal Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on the business of a wholesale and retail merchant and storekeeper and deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds, and to buy, sell, manufacture, process, prepare, and deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds:

(b.) To carry on the business of importers and exporters, dealers, traders, buyers, sellers, agents, factors, brokers, and commission merchants, either retail or wholesale or otherwise, in respect of goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds:

(c.) To purchase, lease, sell, or otherwise acquire, carry on, or dispose of any businesses as above mentioned.

H. G. GARRETT,

1070-oc7

*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15943.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Richmond Estates, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 2nd day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 503-6 Rogers Building, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To purchase, sell by agreement for sale or otherwise, take on lease or in exchange, or otherwise acquire any lands and buildings, and any estate or interest in and any rights connected with any such lands and buildings; to develop and turn to account any land acquired by or in which the Company is interested, and

in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes, constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up, and improving buildings, and by planting, paving, draining, farming, cultivation, letting on building lease or building agreement, and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, tenants, and others; to construct, maintain, improve, develop, work, control, and manage any waterworks, gas-works, reservoirs, roads, electric power, heat, and light supply works, telephone-works, hotels, restaurants, baths, places of worship, places of amusement, pleasure-grounds, parks, gardens, roads, reading-rooms, stores, shops, dairies, and other works and conveniences which the Company may think, directly or indirectly, conducive to these objects, and to contribute or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, maintenance, development, working, control, and management thereof; to carry on all or any of the following businesses, namely: Builders and contractors, decorators, merchants, and dealers in stone, sand, lime, bricks, timber, hardware, and other building requisites, brick and tile and terra-cotta makers, jobmasters, carriers, licensed victualers, and house agents; to lend money either with or without security, and generally to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as the Company may think fit, and in particular to persons undertaking to build on or improve any property in which the Company is interested, and to tenants, builders, and contractors:

(b.) To purchase for investment or resale and to traffic in land and house and other property of any tenure and any interest therein, and to create, sell, and deal in freehold and leasehold ground-rents, lands, and to make advances upon the security of land or house or other property or any interest therein, and generally to deal in, traffic by way of sale, lease, exchange, or otherwise with land and house property and any other property, whether real or personal:

(c.) To manage land, buildings, and other property situate as aforesaid, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to collect rents and incomes, and to supply to tenants and occupiers, and others, refreshments, attendance, messengers, light, waiting-rooms, reading-rooms, meeting-rooms, lavatories, laundry conveniences, electric conveniences, stables, and other advantages:

(d.) To purchase or acquire real and personal property of any and every kind whatsoever, and to pay for the same by the issuance and delivery to the seller of shares, bonds, debentures, or debenture stock of the Company, and for such purposes to issue shares, debentures, or debenture stock:

(e.) To carry on any business as brokers, financiers, and as agents for guarantors, securities and loan companies, fire, life, accident, and marine insurance companies, and agents for any other branch of the insurance business (subject to the laws and regulations in force in the Province of British Columbia respecting insurance), and to undertake, carry on, and execute all kinds of financial operations, and to carry on the business of agents or attorneys for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in any branch of financial, industrial, or commercial business, upon such terms as to remuneration as may be agreed; provided any such powers do not conflict with the "Bank Act" or the "Trust Companies Act" or "Insurance Act" of British Columbia:

(f.) To sell, lease, let, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the lands, houses, buildings, hereditaments, as principals or agents.

And it is hereby declared that the word "company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or any other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere; and the intention is



that the objects specified in each paragraph of this clause shall, except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be independent main objects, and shall be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1069-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

"COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15935.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Ray's, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 29th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into one hundred and fifty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Room 1104, 207 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as retail or wholesale merchants and dealers of meats or the by-products thereof, the products of the sea or land, and generally all foodstuffs in their raw, prepared, or semi-prepared state, or in all kinds of live stock, poultry, abattoir operators or cold-storage plants; importers and exporters of all kinds of foodstuffs in their raw, prepared, or semi-prepared state:

(b.) To purchase, lease, or exchange or deal in any and all kinds of real estate of whatsoever kind or nature:

(c.) To enter in any engagement with any corporation or body which would be conducive for the interest of the Company.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1062-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

"COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15930.

NOTICE is hereby given that "North British Engineering Corporation, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 28th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 402 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as an investment and financial company, and investors, capitalists, financiers, and agents, and to invest in any stocks, bonds, debentures, shares, scrip, or securities of any nature of any Government, State, Dominion, Province, Sovereign, or authority (supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise), and in bonds, debentures, stock, scrip, obligations, shares, or securities of any nature of any company or corporation whatsoever in any part of the world, whether public or private, as well as in any real or personal property whatsoever; and to invest or lend money at interest with or without security, and to change, alter, or realize upon any such investment, and to reinvest in the manner aforesaid any moneys which may at any time be in the hands of the Company:

(b.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, exchange, or otherwise mines and mineral claims or properties, placer leases, mineral leases, mining leases, oil leases, prospects, licences, options, mining and mineral and oil rights of every description, options or authorities, and other mines, lands, buildings, mineral properties, mining, water, and other rights and metalliferous lands in any part of the world, and to work, develop, operate, turn to account, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of or deal with the same, and either solely or

jointly with others to carry on the business of miners of every description:

(c.) To prospect for; open, manage, work, explore, develop, and maintain gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, coal, iron, petroleum, natural gas, and other mines, mineral and other rights, properties, and works, and to carry on and conduct the business of recovering, raising, crushing, washing, smelting, reducing, and amalgamating ores, metals, and minerals of whatsoever nature, and to render the same merchantable and fit for use, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in minerals, dredging equipment, plant, timber, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions, and things:

(d.) To buy or otherwise acquire and sell or otherwise dispose of any interest in oil, royalties, metals, mines, mineral properties and other properties, real, personal, or mixed, of a speculative or non-speculative nature:

(e.) Subject to the provisions of the "Insurance Act," to guarantee the obligations of any person or company having dealings with this Company:

(f.) Subject to the provisions of the "Engineering Act," to carry on the business of civil, mining, mechanical, electrical, chemical, or structural engineering, including the designing, reporting on, advising on, supervision of construction, alteration, or repair of any works of construction or development of any nature whatsoever:

(g.) The foregoing clauses shall be read and construed as separate and independent objects, and shall not be in any way limited by reference to any other clause or to the Company's name.

4. As ancillary and incidental to its objects the Company shall have all the powers conferred by section 22 of the "Companies Act."

H. G. GARRETT,  
1064-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

"COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15945.

NOTICE is hereby given that "New St. James, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 4th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 642 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To acquire and take over as a going concern the hotel business now carried on by Ben Pruss at 642 Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, under the firm-name of "St. James Hotel," and all or any of the assets of the proprietor of the said business in connection therewith, and with a view thereto to enter into the agreement referred to in clause 2 of the Company's articles of association, and to carry the same into effect either with or without modification:

(b.) To establish and carry on the business of hotel, restaurant, café, and refreshment-room proprietors, and any other business that is generally or may be conveniently carried on in connection with the operation of an hotel, including newspaper, confectionery, tobacco, and cigar merchants.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1070-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

"COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15940.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Westview Holdings, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 30th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.



The address of its registered office is Suite 3, 410 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are: To carry on the business of hotel, restaurant, café, tavern, beer-house, beer-parlour, refreshment-room, and lodging-house keepers, licensed victuallers, wine, beer, and spirit merchants, purveyors, caterers for public amusements generally, jobmasters, farmers, dairymen, ice merchants, importers and brokers of food, live and dead stock, and colonial and foreign produce of all descriptions, laundries, libraries, grounds, and places of amusement, entertainment, and instructions of all kinds, tobacco and cigar merchants and general merchants, and any other business or businesses which can be conveniently carried on in connection therewith.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1064-oc7 Registrar of Companies.

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15947.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Lake Cowichan Electric Company, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 6th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The address of its registered office is Gordon's Store, Lake Cowichan, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on the business of a light, heat, and power company in all its branches:

(b.) And in particular to carry on the business of electricians, suppliers of electricity, both wholesale and retail, for the purpose of light, heat, motive, or other power or otherwise:

(c.) To manufacture and deal in apparatus, conveniences, and things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, accumulation, employment, and use of electricity:

(d.) To generate, accumulate, distribute, use, sell, and supply electric light and power to and for mines, factories, cities, towns, villages, streets, lanes, markets, theatres, houses, buildings, and places, both public and private:

(e.) To generate, accumulate, distribute, use, sell, and supply electrical energy for mechanical, industrial, irrigation power, domestic lighting, or any other purposes for which electrical energy may now or hereafter be supplied, sold, or used:

(f.) To construct, acquire, lay down, establish, fix, and carry out, maintain, and operate all necessary cables, pipes, wires, lines, accumulators, transformers, lamps, poles, water-pipes, and works:

(g.) To construct and acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise, and hold, maintain, and operate, electrical works and power-houses (whether generating electricity and power by oil or gas engines, steam-engines, water-power, or otherwise), engines, generators, turbines, dams, reservoirs, penstocks, equipment, buildings, real and personal property, and works of every nature and description used or necessary in connection therewith:

(h.) To carry on the business of manufacturing, assembling, operating, distributing, purchasing, selling, and dealing in all kinds of electrical and mechanical equipment, apparatus, implements, machinery, devices, appliances, supplies, and fittings, including all parts therefor, and all things adapted to be used in the construction thereof, upon or in connection therewith, or in the operation thereof:

(i.) To complete, construct, and otherwise acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise, and hold, operate, and maintain,

shops, stores, and warehouses and buildings for the sale, supply, and storage of electrical and mechanical equipment:

(j.) To acquire, operate, and carry on the business of a power company, and to apply water or water-power for producing any form of power, or for producing and developing electricity for the purpose of light, heat, and power, or any other purpose for which electricity may be applied; and to acquire, construct, and operate waterworks, to distribute, sell, supply, or use water or water-power for mechanical, irrigation, domestic, or other purposes for which water or other power may be supplied, sold, or used, to render water and water-power available for use, application, and distribution by acquiring, constructing, erecting, and operating any and all improvements of every sort whatsoever necessary for said purpose, including the diverting of the waters of any stream, pond, or lake into any other channel or channels, and for that purpose to construct, lay and maintain dams, aqueducts, flumes, ditches, or other conduit pipes for the development of power:

(k.) To construct, establish, maintain, and operate ships, aeroplanes, and other means of transportation necessary or convenient for the business of the Company:

(l.) To acquire, buy, sell, hold, and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, businesses, rights, undertakings, and choses in action, and to allot shares, bonds, and debentures or debenture stock of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, as the whole or part of the purchase price of any property acquired by the Company, or for services rendered to the Company or for other valuable consideration to the Company:

(m.) To carry on business as merchants, agents, manufacturers, or general contractors:

(n.) To make gifts and donations to any person, firm, or corporation for any purpose whatsoever, whether the said person, firm, or corporation be a member of this Company or not:

(o.) To do all or any of the above things in other Provinces or Territories of Canada or in any foreign country:

(p.) To take, have, use, enjoy, and exercise all the powers conferred by section 134 of the "Water Act":

(q.) Generally, the objects of the Company shall embrace business of any kind not contrary to the "Trust Companies Act" or any other Act or law in force in the Province of British Columbia.

W. L. LLEWELLYN,  
1087-oc14 Deputy Registrar of Companies.

#### CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

##### "SOCIETIES ACT."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 2381.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "Vancouver Veterans' Home" has this day been incorporated as a Society under the "Societies Act."

The locality in which the operations of the Society will be chiefly carried on is Vancouver, Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

[L.S.] W. L. LLEWELLYN,  
Deputy Registrar of Companies.

The objects of the Society are: To provide living-quarters, board, and lodging at cost for single veterans of the Great War who are recipients of war veterans' allowances or war pensions.

1084-oc14



## CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION.

### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15949.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Associated Loggers, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 13th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 649 Graham Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are: To carry on the business of loggers, lumber operators, timber merchants, saw-mill proprietors, and general merchants, and to buy, sell, prepare for market, manufacture, import, export, and deal in timber and wood of all kinds, and to manufacture and deal in articles of all kinds in the manufacture of which timber or wood is used, and all articles that can be made from or extracted from wood or the waste products of wood.

H. G. GARRETT,

1202-oc21

*Registrar of Companies.*

### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15950.

NOTICE is hereby given that "The Mineral Fireproof Paint Corporation, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 14th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is twenty thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand cumulative six per cent. preference shares of one dollar each.

The Company is authorized to issue five thousand shares without nominal or par value.

The address of its registered office is 812 Standard Bank Building, 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To engage in and carry on a general paint business in all its branches:

(b.) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell, and deal in goods, wares, and merchandise of all kinds; and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to manufacture, compound, refine, purchase, and sell chemicals, dye-stuffs, cements, minerals, superphosphates, soap, fertilizers, paints, varnishes, pigments, polishes, stains, oils, acids, wood-alcohol, coal, coke, coal-tar, coal-tar products and derivatives, peat, peat products, rubber, rubber goods and products, medicines, pharmaceutical supplies, chemical and medicinal preparations, articles, and compounds, separately or in combination, and under all conditions and at all stages of preparation and manufacture:

(c.) To acquire by purchase or otherwise any interest in patents, copyrights, licences, concessions, formula, or formulæ for mixing fireproof paint or any other kind of paint:

(d.) To act as selling agents or otherwise as the agent or representative of corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in business in connection with which the Company may think it desirable so to act:

(e.) To carry on the business of and act as manufacturers' agents:

(f.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of shares of stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any other corporation or company; and, on the security of the property of the Company, to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any corporation or company any of whose shares of stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness are held by the Company, and to guarantee the payment of dividends on any shares of the capital stock of any such corporation or company:

(g.) Subject to the "Insurance Act," to guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of any contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations, and securities of any other company or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or incorporate:

(h.) To carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights:

(i.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

H. G. GARRETT,

1205-oc21

*Registrar of Companies.*

### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15954.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Rodent Exterminator, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 15th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The address of its registered office is Suite 301, Standard Bank Building, 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell, and deal in hardware, iron and steel products, machines, devices, and any articles in which in the manufacture or composition thereof metal is used or is a factor, and to carry on any other manufacturing or distributing business:

(b.) To manufacture, import, buy, sell, and deal in traps, machines, and devices for catching or trapping rodents:

(c.) To manufacture, buy, sell, let, lease, exchange, and deal in germicides, disinfectants, antiseptics, insecticides, vermicides, and all other articles and products of similar nature or used for a similar purpose:

(d.) To carry on the business of importers and exporters of and to buy, sell, and deal in all kinds and descriptions of goods and merchandise:

(e.) To generally advertise and make known by any means whatsoever the products of the Company, or of any products calculated, directly or indirectly, to affect the Company.

H. G. GARRETT,

1210-oc21

*Registrar of Companies.*

### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15955.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Green Lake Lumber Company, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 16th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 313 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as sawmill proprietors, loggers, manufacturers of and dealers in shingles, lumber, and other wood products and supplies, and as timber merchants and agents of manufacturers of all kinds of lumber and wood products:

(b.) To buy, sell, import, export, and deal in timber, lumber, and woods of all kinds, and to acquire by purchase, lease, licence, or otherwise timber berths and rights to cut or log timber, and to dispose of and generally deal in the same, and to construct and operate logging-railways:

(c.) To secure by purchase, licence, or otherwise howsoever water and water-power:



(d.) To obtain provisional orders or Acts of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, and for effecting modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests:

(e.) To create and issue debenture stock, and to issue debentures to the directors or any of them to secure moneys owing by the Company to the directors, and to secure past or future advances by the directors to the Company:

(f.) To apply for, accept, take, hold, sell, and dispose of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, or other securities of any company or companies, corporation or corporations, individual or individuals as it may deem fit:

(g.) To dispose of any of the property of the Company to members in specie:

(h.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1210-oc21 Registrar of Companies.

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15953.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Westminster Theatre, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 14th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is thirty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 713 Columbia Street, New Westminster, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To acquire the lands and premises known as the Westminster Theatre, situate at 408 Sixth Street, in the City of New Westminster, Province of British Columbia, and now the property and in the occupation of Richard Coleman McCartie, together with all or any part of the furniture, fixtures, fittings, scenery, and effects belonging to the said Westminster Theatre in connection therewith, and to alter, rebuild, reconstruct, refurnish, work, maintain, and carry on the said theatre and any other theatre, music-hall, or place of amusement, or maintain for the time being, owned or taken on lease by or in the occupation of the Company:

(b.) To carry on at New Westminster aforesaid or at any other place or places, and either in the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere, all or any of the businesses of theatre, music-hall, concert-hall, ball-room, circus, and hippodrome proprietors or agents, box-office keepers, showmen, exhibitors, song, music, play programme, and general publishers and printers, radio and television broadcasters, scene, proscenium, and general painters and decorators, theatrical and music agents, caterers for public and private amusements and entertainments of every description, and particularly, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, exhibitors of sound film, moving pictures, and television:

(c.) To present, produce, manage, conduct, represent, and exhibit at any theatre, music-hall, or place of amusement or entertainment such sound film, moving-picture shows, television, plays, dramas, comedies, operas, burlesques, pantomimes, promenade and other concerts, musical and other pieces, ballets, shows, exhibitions, variety and other entertainments as the Company may from time to time think fit:

(d.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and obtain exclusive and other interests in copyrights and rights of representation and any other rights of or in any sound film, moving-picture shows, and film-television shows and

film plays, music, songs, words, operas, comedies, burlesques, and compositions:

(e.) To carry on at 408 Sixth Street aforesaid or elsewhere the businesses of mineral water, tobacco, cigar, and cigarette merchants and retailers, confectioners, florists, and restaurant and refreshment-room keepers or proprietors, or any of such businesses.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1205-oc21 Registrar of Companies.

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15952.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Kydd Bros., Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 14th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 120 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To acquire the assets and assume the liabilities and take over as going concerns the businesses heretofore carried on by Harry Fairweather Kydd under the firm-names and styles of "Kydd Bros.," "British Columbia Plumbing Supplies," and "Kydd Bros. Sheet Metal Works":

(b.) To carry on the business of plumbers, tinsmiths, and sheet-metal workers, and to manufacture, repair, buy, sell, exchange, install, and deal in all kinds of plumbing and plumbing equipment or appliances, roofing, metalwork, sheet metal, and sheet-metal or metal products of all kinds and descriptions, and to engage in the business of manufacturers, manufacturers' agents, traders, general contractors, and to operate factories and all other businesses incidental thereto:

(c.) Subject to the "Engineering Act" of the Province of British Columbia, to carry on the business of founders, smiths, machinists, wood-workers, and mechanical engineers, and to deal in any or all articles consisting wholly or partly of metal, wood, or other materials and all or any products thereof:

(d.) To carry on the business of gas or steam fitters, heating, ventilating, refrigerating, and sanitary dealers and engineers, hardware-dealers, builders' supply dealers, tile-setters, water-supply engineers, fire-protection engineers, sewer contractors, builders and contractors, subject to the "Engineering Act" aforesaid.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1210-oc21 Registrar of Companies.

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15959.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Slade Placers, Limited (Non-Personal Liability)," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" as a Specially Limited Company on the 18th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred and forty thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand Class "A" preferred and twenty thousand Class "B" preferred shares of one dollar each, and two hundred thousand common shares of fifty cents each.

The address of its registered office is c/o Messrs. Wilson, White & Woodburn, Carson Street, Quesnel, B.C.

The objects of the Company are restricted to the following, namely:—

(a.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and to hold, mines, mineral claims, mining lands, prospects, licences, and mining rights of every description, and to work, develop, operate, turn to account, sell, or otherwise dispose thereof:

(b.) To dig, drill, or bore for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, amalgamate, assay, analyse, and otherwise treat gold, silver, cop-



per, lead, iron, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and any other ore, deposit, metal, or mineral whatsoever, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, sell, and deal in the same or any product thereof:

(c.) To engage in any branch of mining, smelting, milling, and refining minerals:

(d.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise timber lands, leases, or claims, rights to cut timber, surface rights and rights-of-way, water rights and privileges, patents, patent rights and concessions, and other real or personal property:

(e.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise, and to construct, operate, maintain, or alter, trails, roads, ways, tramways, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, watercourses, canals, aqueducts, pipelines, wells, tanks, bridges, wharves, piers, mills, pumping plants, factories, foundries, furnaces, coke-ovens, crushing-works, smelting-works, concentrating-works, refining-works, hydraulic, electrical, and other works and appliances, power devices and plants of every kind, laboratories, warehouses, boarding-houses, dwellings, buildings, machinery, plant, and other works and conveniences, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, provisions, implements, chattels, and effects:

(f.) To build, purchase, lease, hire, charter, navigate, use, and operate cars, wagons, and other vehicles, boats, ships, and other vessels:

(g.) To sell or otherwise dispose of ore, metal, oil, gas, or mineral product, and to take contracts for mining-work of all kinds, and to accept as the consideration shares, stock, debentures, or other securities of any limited company, wheresoever incorporated and carrying on any business, directly or indirectly, conducive to the objects of a specially limited company, if such shares (except the shares of a company having non-personal liability), stock, debentures, or other securities are fully paid up, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof.

W. L. LLEWELLYN,  
1211-oc21 Deputy Registrar of Companies.

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15957.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Dynamite Products, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 18th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of fifty dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 175 Broadway East, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as soap merchants in any and all of its branches; to buy, sell, prepare for market, foreign and domestic, manipulate, import, export, and deal in bleaches, laundry-soap, toilet-soap (scented and otherwise), hand-cleaner (liquid and otherwise), and the products thereof of all kinds, and to manufacture and deal in the materials and all kinds of articles that are used in the manufacture of the same:

(b.) To purchase, take on lease or licence, exchange, or otherwise acquire, sell, lease, give option on, deal with, use, and dispose of any lands of every description, mill property, mill-sites, water rights and water records, foreshore rights, wharves, docks, piers, and other works for collecting, holding, protecting, storing, and delivering, and all purposes incidental to the reception, safe-keeping, and transmission of the products manufactured:

(c.) To carry on the business of merchants, dealers, traders, buyers, sellers, agents, factors, brokers, commission merchants, either wholesale or retail or otherwise:

(d.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, maintain, keep, construct, erect, equip, repair,

and improve all kinds of buildings, plant, and machinery for the manufacture of the said products, and to sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise acquire and deal with the same or any of them from time to time:

(e.) To manufacture, sell, either wholesale or retail, a washing-machine; to apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, licences, concessions, and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive rights limited to use or any secret or other information as to the manufacture, improvement, or patent of the said washing-machine which may seem capable of being used for any purpose of the said Company:

(f.) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights:

(g.) To allot any shares of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, as the whole or part of the purchase price or consideration for any property or rights purchased or acquired by the Company, or for any services rendered to the Company for any valuable consideration.

W. L. LLEWELLYN,  
1211-oc21 Deputy Registrar of Companies.

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No 15956.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Consumers Meat Pool, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 16th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 509 Royal Bank Building, 675 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business of "Consumers Meat Pool," of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, together with all its assets:

(b.) To carry on the business of raising, producing, developing, manufacturing, and marketing of all products of the soil, whether animal or vegetable, and to manufacture and produce any products or by-products thereof; to carry on in all its branches general livestock and stock-raising farm business; to buy, sell, trade, raise, slaughter, export, import, and generally deal in sheep, cattle, horses, poultry, and all kinds of domestic animals, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers, and to produce, manufacture, buy and sell, and generally deal in meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, fish and fish products, and all kinds of dairy products, and to enter into any co-operative buying, selling, or distributive operations with any individual or individuals in respect of the aforementioned products.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1210-oc21 Registrar of Companies.

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15951.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Ridgewood Development Co., Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 14th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into seventy-five thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 308 Randall Building, 535 Georgia Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—



(a.) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, or otherwise acquire any lands and buildings, and any estate or interest in and any rights connected with any such lands and buildings; to develop and turn to account any land acquired by or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes, constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up, and improving buildings, and by planting, paving, building agreement, and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, tenants, and others; to construct, maintain, improve, develop, work, control, and manage any waterworks, gas-works, reservoirs, roads, electric power, heat, and light supply works, telephone-works, hotels, restaurants, baths, places of worship, places of amusement, pleasure-grounds, parks, gardens, reading-rooms, stores, shops, dairies, and other works and conveniences which the Company may think, directly or indirectly, conducive to these objects, and to contribute or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, maintenance, development, working, control, and management thereof; to carry on all or any of the following businesses, namely: Builders and contractors, decorators, merchants, and dealers in stone, sand, lime, bricks, timber, hardware, and other building requisites, brick and tile and terra-cotta makers, jobmasters, carriers, licensed victuallers, and house agents; to lend money, either with or without security, and generally to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as the Company may think fit, and in particular to persons undertaking to build on or improve any property in which the Company is interested, and to tenants, builders, and contractors:

(b.) To purchase for investment or resale and to traffic in land and house and other property of any tenure and any interest therein, and to create, sell, and deal in freehold and leasehold ground-rents, and to make advances upon the security of land or house or other property or any interest therein, and generally to deal in, traffic by way of sale, lease, exchange, or otherwise with land and house property and any other property, whether real or personal:

(c.) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise land, buildings, and hereditaments of any tenure or description, and any estate or interest therein, and any rights over or connected with land so situate, and to turn the same to account as may seem expedient, and in particular by preparing buildings, building-sites, and by constructing, reconstructing, altering, improving, decorating, furnishing, and maintaining offices, flats, houses, factories, warehouses, shops, wharves, buildings, works, and conveniences of all kinds, and by consolidating or connecting or subdividing properties, and by leasing and disposing of the same:

(d.) To manage land, buildings, and other property situate as aforesaid, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to collect rents and income, and to supply to tenants and occupiers, and others, refreshments, attendance, messengers, light, waiting-rooms, reading-rooms, meeting-rooms, lavatories, laundry conveniences, electric conveniences, stables, and other advantages:

(e.) To purchase or acquire property of any and every kind whatsoever, and to pay for the same by the issuance and delivery to the seller of shares, bonds, debentures, or debenture stock of the Company, and for such purposes to issue shares, debentures, or debenture stock:

(f.) To carry on any business as brokers, financiers, and as agents for guarantors, securities and loan companies, fire, life, accident, and marine insurance companies, and agents for any other branch of the insurance business (subject to the laws and regulations in force in the Province of British Columbia respecting insurance), and to undertake, carry on, and execute all kinds of financial operations, and to

carry on the business of agents or attorneys for any person, firm, or corporation engaged in any branch of financial, industrial, or commercial business, upon such terms as to remuneration as may be agreed; provided any such powers do not conflict with the "Bank Act," or the "Trust Companies Act" or the "Insurance Act" of the Province of British Columbia:

(g.) To carry on a general construction business, including the business of architects and engineers in all their branches, subject to the provisions and conditions of the "Architects Act," R.S.B.C. 1936, and amending Acts, and subject to the "Engineering Act," R.S.B.C. 1936, and amending Acts:

(h.) To erect and construct houses, buildings, or works of every description on any land of the Company, or upon any other lands or hereditaments, and to pull down, rebuild, enlarge, alter, and improve existing houses, buildings, or works thereon; to convert and appropriate any such land into and for roads, streets, squares, gardens, and pleasure-grounds and other conveniences, and generally to deal with and improve the property of the Company:

(i.) To sell, lease, let, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the lands, houses, buildings, or hereditaments as principals or agents.

H. G. GARRETT,

1205-oc21

*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15958.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Dueck-Nicoll You Drive, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 18th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 1305 Broadway West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on the business of dealers in automotive equipment, and to buy, sell, exchange, own, hold, and deal in, either as principal or agent and upon commission, consignment, or otherwise, automobiles, trucks, buses, water-taxis, aeroplanes, or any other motor-driven vehicle or conveyance:

(b.) To engage in the business of motor transportation of either passengers or property, and to operate, rent for hire, build, repair, maintain, construct, or otherwise utilize and deal in trucks, automobiles, or any other motor-driven carrier by land, sea, or air:

(c.) To carry on the business of a finance company, and to purchase or make loans or advances upon sales agreements, chattel mortgages, lien notes, or other security upon automobiles, trucks, or other goods, wares, and equipment.

W. L. LLEWELLYN,

1211-oc21

*Deputy Registrar of Companies.*

#### CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

##### "SOCIETIES ACT."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 2383.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "Surrey Centre Community Association" has this day been incorporated as a Society under the "Societies Act."

The locality in which the operations of the Society will be chiefly carried on is Surrey, Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fourteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

[L.S.]

H. G. GARRETT,

*Registrar of Companies.*



The objects of the Society are: The improvement and development of the physical, mental, and social conditions of its members by providing means of recreation, exercise, and amusement in the way of athletics, gymnastics, and such social intercourse as will be conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects, undertaking all things relating to community welfare.

1205-oc21

"COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15948.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Metropolitan Housing Company, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 12th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 103, 626 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business in British Columbia or elsewhere as proprietors and managers of apartment buildings, lodging-houses, tenements, hotels, garages, and restaurants:

(b.) To purchase, discount, deal in, sell, dispose of, or otherwise turn to account mortgages, charges, agreements for sale, or any interest in personal or real estate:

(c.) To carry on business as merchants, agents or brokers, manufacturers, traders, and dealers.

H. G. GARRETT,

1221-oc21

*Registrar of Companies.*

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

"SOCIETIES ACT."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 2384.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Wells Curling Club" has this day been incorporated as a Society under the "Societies Act."

The locality in which the operations of the Society will be chiefly carried on is Wells, Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this sixteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

[L.S.]

H. G. GARRETT,

*Registrar of Companies.*

The objects of the Society are:—

(a.) The association in a social club of all persons interested in curling:

(b.) The acquiring of real estate, curling-rink, and club-house in the Town of Wells, B.C.

1210-oc21

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

"SOCIETIES ACT."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 2382.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "Industrial Association of British Columbia" has this day been incorporated as a Society under the "Societies Act."

The locality in which the operations of the Society will be chiefly carried on is Vancouver, Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this thirteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

[L.S.]

H. G. GARRETT,

*Registrar of Companies.*

The objects of the Society are:—

(a.) To co-operate with and assist employers and employees in maintaining amicable relations so as to assure continuous operation of business and employment:

(b.) To co-operate with and assist governmental authorities in the rehabilitation in industry of unemployed *bona-fide* citizens of British Columbia:

(c.) To co-operate with and assist employers and employees in dealing with activities which are prejudicial to their interests and welfare:

(d.) To further recognition of the right of Canadian citizens to conduct their own affairs in accordance with the laws and customs of the country:

(e.) To further recognition of the right of any citizen to perform services for which he or she may be qualified, and the right of any employer to retain and dismiss employees according to need and circumstances:

(f.) To further recognition of the necessity of wages and working conditions which are fair and equitable for both employer and employees.

1202-oc21

"COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15946.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Martini, Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 6th day of October, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 430 Rogers Building, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are: To carry on the business of owning, buying, selling, manufacturing, importing, exporting, and dealing in cocoa, chocolate, confectionery, and confectionery supplies in all forms and process of manufacture, as a retailer, wholesaler, or agent.

W. L. LLEWELLYN,

1084-oc14

*Deputy Registrar of Companies.*

"COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15919.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Bealmore Milling Company, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 21st day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of twelve dollars and fifty cents each.

The address of its registered office is 603 Hall Building, 789 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mineral deposits, mining rights, and metalliferous land and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop, and turn to account the same:

(b.) To crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, manipulate, and prepare for market, buy, and sell ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects:

(c.) To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions, and things capable of being used in connection with metallurgical operations or required by workmen and others employed by the Company:

(d.) To treat, smelt, refine, and prepare for market ores and other minerals by any process whatsoever and in any manner or form, and for such purpose to purchase, acquire, install, and operate all necessary plants, machinery, and apparatus, and to purchase, sell, and deal in all kinds of ores or metals, and to buy, sell,



and deal in any products or by-products of such ores or metals:

(e.) To carry on in any part of the world any one or more of the businesses of investigating, promoting, organizing, reorganizing, developing, controlling, carrying on, and disposing of industries or businesses:

(f.) To acquire, hold, own, lease, sell, dispose of, and deal in properties and businesses of any nature or kind, and wherever other securities, or to prospect, investigate, examine, equip, maintain, improve, repair, develop, construct, and operate properties; and generally to do all things necessary or desirable to be done in connection with the development, organization, reorganization, or operation of new or existing properties and businesses:

(g.) To act as agent for others in the investment of funds or the promotion of companies and undertakings, and to conduct the general business of a holding, investment, promoting, and brokerage corporation and real-estate agency:

(h.) To manage, act as holding or financial agents, or otherwise as agent for or on behalf of any company, the shares, debentures, bonds, securities, or other property of which are held by this Company, or respecting which this Company has given any guarantee or other undertaking or with which it has business dealings or relations.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1037-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15925.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Coughlan Venture, Ltd. (Non-Personal Liability)," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" as a Specially Limited Company on the 25th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 304 Stock Exchange Building, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects of the Company are restricted to the following, namely:—

(a.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and to hold, mines, mineral claims, mining lands, prospects, licences, and mining rights of every description, and to work, develop, operate, turn to account, sell, or otherwise dispose thereof:

(b.) To dig, drill, or bore for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, amalgamate, assay, analyse, and otherwise treat gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and any other ore, deposit, metal, or mineral whatsoever, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, sell, and deal in the same or any product thereof:

(c.) To engage in any branch of mining, smelting, milling, and refining minerals:

(d.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise timber lands, leases, or claims, rights to cut timber, surface rights and rights-of-way, water rights and privileges, patents, patent rights and concessions, and other real or personal property:

(e.) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange, or otherwise, and to construct, operate, maintain, or alter, trails, roads, ways, tramways, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, watercourses, canals, aqueducts, pipelines, wells, tanks, bridges, wharves, piers, mills, pumping plants, factories, foundries, furnaces, coke-ovens, crushing-works, smelting-works, concentrating-works, refining-works, hydraulic, electrical, and other works and appliances, power devices and plants of every kind, laboratories, warehouses, boarding-houses, dwellings, buildings, machinery, plant, and other works and conveniences, and to buy, sell,

manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, provisions, implements, chattels, and effects:

(f.) To build, purchase, lease, hire, charter, navigate, use, and operate cars, wagons, and other vehicles, boats, ships, and other vessels:

(g.) To sell or otherwise dispose of ore, metal, oil, gas, or mineral product, and to take contracts for mining-work of all kinds, and to accept as the consideration shares, stock, debentures, or other securities of any limited company, wheresoever incorporated and carrying on any business, directly or indirectly, conducive to the objects of a specially limited company, if such shares (except the shares of a company having non-personal liability), stock, debentures, or other securities are fully paid up, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1047-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15923.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Maxine, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 23rd day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 809 Stock Exchange Building, 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on the business or profession of beauticians and hairdressers in all its branches:

(b.) To maintain and operate a school or schools for the instruction and teaching of students in the art of hairdressing and beauty-culture:

(c.) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in soap, toilet requisites, cosmetics, and the like:

(d.) To carry on business as pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists:

(e.) To buy, sell, manufacture, refine, import, export, and deal in all substances, apparatus, and things capable of being used in any such business as aforesaid, or required by any customers of or persons having dealings with the Company, either by wholesale or retail:

(f.) To carry on all kinds of promotion business, and in particular to form, constitute, float, lend money to, assist, and control any companies, associations, or undertakings whatsoever:

(g.) To carry on the business of general manufacturer's agent, and to act as retail and wholesale merchants.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1038-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15911.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Hammond Hardwood Mills, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 11th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is 308 Randall Building, 535 Georgia Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on the business of loggers in all its branches:

(b.) To carry on the business of sawmill operators and sawmill proprietors and shingle-mill operators:



(c.) To carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in, in any way whatsoever, lumber or any other materials used in the construction industry:

(d.) To carry on the business of supply merchants, contractors, truckers, and carriers:

(e.) To carry on any business as brokers, agents, financiers, and as agents for guarantors, securities and loan companies, fire, life, accident, and marine insurance companies, and agents for any other branch of the insurance business (subject to the laws and regulations in force in the Province of British Columbia respecting insurance), and to undertake, carry on, and execute all kinds of financial operations, and to carry on the business of agents or attorneys for any persons, firms, or corporations engaged in any branch of financial, industrial, or commercial business, upon such terms as to remuneration as may be agreed; provided any such powers do not conflict with the "Bank Act" or the "Trust Companies Act" or "Insurance Act" of British Columbia:

(f.) To carry on a general merchandising business in all its branches.

1037-se30 W. L. LLEWELLYN,  
*Deputy Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15924.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 23rd day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is ten thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 218 Rogers Building, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as general contractors, and to prepare building-sites, and construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, decorate, furnish, and maintain buildings, flats, houses, factories, warehouses, shops, wharves, offices, works, and conveniences of all kinds, and to consolidate, connect, and subdivide properties and lease and dispose of the same:

(b.) To purchase for investment or resale and to traffic in land and houses and other property of all kinds or in any interest therein, and to create, sell, and deal in freehold and leasehold ground-rents, and to make advances upon the security of land or houses or other property or any interest therein, and generally to deal in, traffic by way of sale, lease, exchange, or otherwise with land and house property, and any other property, whether real or personal:

(c.) To manage land, buildings, and other property, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to collect rents and income:

(d.) To advance and lend money to builders, tenants, and others who may be willing to build on or improve any land or buildings in which the Company is interested, and generally to advance money to such persons and on such terms as the Company see fit.

1038-se30 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15927.

NOTICE is hereby given that "General Paper Company, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 28th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of ten dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as merchants, importers, exporters, and manufacturers of and dealers in paper and paper products of all kinds:

(b.) To manufacture, buy, sell, trade and deal in paper bags, napkins, tissue-paper, wrapping-paper, playing-cards, paper novelties, and stationery of all kinds.

1057-se30 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15926.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Island Hotels, Limited," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 27th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is twenty thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The address of its registered office is Suite 5, Croll Building, Argyle Street, Port Alberni, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are: To acquire, lease, establish, maintain, and operate hotels, rooming-houses, licence beer-parlours, cigar-stands, lunch-counters, restaurants, beauty-parlours, confectionery-stores, fruit and general stores, caterers, general merchants, automobile carriers and warehousemen, garage-keepers, dealers in automobiles, accessories, parts, gas, oils, and tires, and to carry on the business of the same, and to secure any and all licences, permits, or permission for such businesses or purposes.

1055-se30 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*

#### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 15931.

NOTICE is hereby given that "W. H. Leggatt & Co., Ltd.," was incorporated under the "Companies Act" on the 28th day of September, 1937.

The authorized capital of the Company is twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

The address of its registered office is 110 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To carry on business as brokers and agents for the purchase and sale of all kinds of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, and other securities:

(b.) To execute, on behalf of customers, buying and selling orders for all kinds of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, and other securities upon any exchange or otherwise:

(c.) To buy and sell and otherwise deal in all kinds of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, and securities:

(d.) To acquire any shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities by original subscription, tender, participation in syndicates, underwriting, purchase, exchange, or otherwise, and to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, deal with, or turn to account such shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, or other securities:

(e.) To carry on business of every description as brokers, real-estate and insurance agents, promoters, mortgage-brokers, and financial agents:

(f.) To act as agents in the collection of rent, interest, and all kinds of accounts, and to undertake the general management of buildings, estates, and properties of all kinds:

(g.) To act as agents for the lending and investing or borrowing of money for others:

(h.) To advance or lend money upon all kinds of real and personal property:



(i.) To promote, form, subsidize, and assist, financially or otherwise, companies, syndicates, and partnerships of all kinds:

(j.) To take part in any reorganization, reconstruction, amalgamation, or merger of any kind affecting any company or corporation:

(k.) To advance money to, and, subject to the "Insurance Act," to guarantee any obligations and contracts of, or otherwise assist and aid in any way, any company or corporation any of whose shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations, or other securities are held by the Company, and to do any act or thing for the preservation and protection, improvement, or enhancement of the value of any such shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations, or other securities:

(l.) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company, and to acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise the property, franchise, undertaking, and business of any such company, and to assume the obligations thereof, and to pay for the same wholly or partly in cash, shares, bonds, or other securities of the Company:

(m.) To buy, sell, hold, mortgage, hypothecate, lease, hire, trade, and deal in real and personal property of all kinds:

(n.) To allot, credited as fully or partly paid up, the shares, bonds, debentures, or debenture stock of the Company as whole or part of the purchase price for any property acquired by the Company, or for services rendered to the Company or other valuable consideration.

And it is hereby declared that each paragraph hereof shall be interpreted as a separate power, and shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other object or by the juxtaposition of two or more objects.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1057-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

#### CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

##### "SOCIETIES ACT."

##### CANADA:

##### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 2380.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "Christian Science Society Vancouver, B.C.," has this day been incorporated as a Society under the "Societies Act."

The locality in which the operations of the Society will be chiefly carried on is Vancouver, Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

[L.S.] H. G. GARRETT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*

The objects of the Society are:—

(1.) To promulgate the teachings of the Bible and the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:

(2.) To acquire all kinds of real and personal estate in the name of the Church, or in the names of trustees for and on behalf of the Church, by purchase, donation, release, or otherwise, and to hold the same for the use of the members of the Church according to the rules and regulations thereof, and to sell, mortgage, exchange, lease, and otherwise alienate the same, and to purchase and acquire in the stead and place thereof any other real or personal property, all of which shall be for the use of the Church in promulgating its objects aforesaid and not for the purpose of commercial gain.

1055-se30

#### EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANIES.

##### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 2782A.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Cariboo Gold Reef Mining Company, Inc.," which was incorporated in the State of Washington, U.S.A., was registered under the "Companies Act" as an Extra-Provincial Company on the 8th day of October, 1937.

The head office of the Company without the Province is situate at 535 Henry Building, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

The head office of the Company in the Province is situate at 507 Stock Exchange Building, 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The attorney of the Company appointed pursuant to the "Companies Act" is James Chisholm Ralston, barrister, 507 Stock Exchange Building, 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The paid-up capital of the Company is \$121,550.

The time of the existence of the Company is unlimited.

The liability of the members of the Company is limited.

The Company proposes to carry on in the Province the business: To locate, purchase, acquire, improve, prospect, develop, and operate mines, mining rights and mining claims, prospects, water rights, and to carry out every branch or form of mining, all as set out in the articles of incorporation of the Company issued by the Secretary of State for the State of Washington, one of the United States of America.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1092-oc14 *Registrar of Companies.*

##### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 2781A.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Hooper-Holmes Bureau, Inc., which was incorporated in the State of New York, U.S.A., was registered under the "Companies Act" as an Extra-Provincial Company on the 4th day of October, 1937.

The head office of the Company without the Province is situate at No. 102 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

The head office of the Company in the Province is situate at 626 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

The attorney of the Company appointed pursuant to the "Companies Act" is Ghent Davis, 626 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., barrister-at-law.

The paid-up capital of the Company is \$103,220.

The time of the existence of the Company is unlimited.

The liability of the members of the Company is limited.

The Company proposes to carry on in the Province the business of making reports for insurance companies and credit grantors as to the personal habits and financial responsibility of applicants for insurance, indemnity bonds, commercial credit, or of claimants under insurance policies.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1075-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

##### "COMPANIES ACT."

No. 2780A.

NOTICE is hereby given that "Summit Gold Mining Corporation," which was incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A., was registered under the "Companies Act" as an Extra-Provincial Company on the 24th day of September, 1937.

The head office of the Company without the Province is situate at 100 West Tenth Street, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.



The head office of the Company in the Province is situate at 510 Bower Building, 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The attorney of the Company appointed pursuant to the "Companies Act" is William E. Williams, 716 Hall Building, Vancouver, B.C., solicitor.

The paid-up capital of the Company is \$6.

The time of the existence of the Company is perpetual.

The liability of the members of the Company is limited.

The Company proposes to carry on in the Province the business of owning and operating mines and carrying on a general mining business in the Province within the scope of the Company's charter.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1047-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Anderson, late of Calgary, Alberta, Deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having claims against that portion of the estate of the above-named deceased within British Columbia are required to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned administrator, with the will annexed, not later than the 4th day of November, 1937, after which the undersigned will proceed to disburse that portion of the said estate within the Province of British Columbia, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 7th day of October, 1937.

T. E. WILSON.  
510 Hastings Street West,  
Vancouver, B.C. 1077-oc7

### "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Central Union Insurance Company was licensed on the 14th day of September, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by aircraft), property-damage insurance against loss or damage to property caused by any road or railroad vehicle, or by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by the explosion of natural or other gas, sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance so as to include loss or damage through hail; provided that such insurance is limited to insurance of property insured under a policy of fire insurance issued by the Company, until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to fire insurance and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, and tornado), for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1054-se30 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

#### SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will sell by auction at the Canadian Pacific Railway local freight-sheds, Pender Street, in the City of Vancouver, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 12th day of November, 1937, a quantity of unclaimed baggage.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1937.

H. J. MAGUIRE,  
1009-se23 *District Mail and Baggage Agent.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company was licensed on the 3rd day of August, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft), property-damage insurance against loss or damage to property caused by any road or railroad vehicle, or by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power; provided that such insurance is limited to insurance of property insured under a policy of fire insurance issued by the Company, until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to fire insurance, property-damage insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through the explosion of natural or other gas), sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, tornado, or hail).

Dated this 24th day of September, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1046-se30 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (IN PROBATE).

In the Matter of the Estate of Arthur Orphield Brunette, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Orphield Brunette, late of Kelowna, B.C., who died on the 20th day of July, 1937, are required, on or before the 30th day of November, 1937, to deliver or send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned, at his office, 4 Hewetson & Mantle Block, Bernard Avenue, Kelowna, B.C.

And take notice that after the last-mentioned date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Kelowna, B.C., this 30th day of September, 1937.

E. C. WEDDELL,  
1039-se30 *Solicitor for Hugh Godfrey Brunette, Executor of the said Estate.*

### "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada was licensed on the 27th day of September, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia accident insurance, burglary insurance, fire insurance, plate-glass insurance, and, if limited to loss of or damage to the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, aircraft insurance, property-damage insurance (limited to loss or damage caused by earthquake, or by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by the explosion of natural or other gas), sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to damage through wind-storm, cyclone, tornado, or hail).

Dated this 27th day of September, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1072-oc7 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

### "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that Mortgage Securities, Limited, changed its name on the 23rd day of September, 1937, to the name "Leeming-Scollard, Limited."

H. G. GARRETT,  
1038-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that Pandora Sweet Shop, Limited, whose registered office is situate at Main Street, Penticton, B.C., and which carries on its business at Penticton, B.C., intends to apply to the Registrar of Companies for approval of a change of its name to the name "Elite Café, Limited," at the expiration of four weeks from the date of this notice.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1069-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Wellington Fire Insurance Company was licensed on the 27th day of September, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia automobile insurance and fire insurance, and, if limited to loss of or damage to the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, aircraft insurance, property-damage insurance (limited to loss or damage caused by earthquake, or by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by the explosion of natural or other gas), sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to damage through wind-storm, cyclone, tornado, or hail).

Dated this 27th day of September, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1072-oc7 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

## NOTICE.

## SOMASS TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the following special resolution was duly passed and consented to by all the shareholders of Somass Timber Company, Limited, a company incorporated under the "Companies Act" of the Province of British Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the "Companies Act," namely:—

"Resolved, That this Company do forthwith go into voluntary liquidation, and that Frank Richardson, of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., be appointed liquidator of the Company."

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 5th day of October, 1937.

F. RICHARDSON,  
1079-oc7 *Liquidator.*

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ASHCROFT REGISTRY.

In the Matter of the "Quieting Titles Act," R.S.B.C. 1936, and in the Matter of the Northerly Half of Lot 21, Town of Clinton, in the Province of British Columbia.

TAKE NOTICE that application has been made on behalf of David Alexander Stoddart for the investigation of his title and a declaration of the validity thereof to the North Half of Lot 21, Town of Clinton, in the Province of British Columbia, and that an order has been made, and that a declaration of title, in the name of the said David Alexander Stoddart, will be executed after the expiration of four weeks from the first publication of this notice in The British Columbia Gazette.

Dated at Ashcroft, B.C., this 20th day of September, 1937.

C. H. PITTS,  
*Solicitor for the Applicant.*  
Railway Avenue, Ashcroft, B.C. 1041-se30

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## "COMPANIES ACT."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that there have this day been registered pursuant to the "Companies Act" an office copy of an order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fisher, dated the 16th day of September, 1937, confirming wholly a special resolution of General Funding Corporation, Limited, for the alteration of the objects of the Company, and a copy of the memorandum of association of the Company as altered.

The objects of the Company have been extended by the addition of the following clause:—

"3. (bb.) To carry on the business of insurance-brokers and insurance agents, and to represent any and all companies, firms, or individuals engaged in any branch of the said business, and to accept or pay any commissions or other remunerations for services rendered."

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

[L.S.] H. G. GARRETT,  
1070-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

## NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Orpha Barker, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Orpha Barker, of 1507 Twelfth Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C., who died at Vancouver, B.C., on the 3rd day of September, 1937, are required to send or deliver to the undersigned, The Royal Trust Company, the executor of the will of the said Orpha Barker, particulars in writing of their claims and demands on or before the 30th day of November, 1937, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which it shall then have had notice, and the executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not then have received notice.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1937.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,  
*Executor.*  
626 Pender Street West,  
Vancouver, B.C. 1082-oc7

## NOTICE.

ORPHEUM THEATRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 222 of the "Companies Act" of British Columbia, that a general meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Robertson, Douglas & Symes, 640 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1937, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also determining the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1937.

BASIL JOHN JAYNE,  
1076-oc7 *Liquidator.*



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, Limited, was licensed on the 8th day of October, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage caused by falling aircraft) to the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to accident insurance, automobile insurance, employers' liability insurance, fire insurance, guarantee insurance, inland-transportation insurance, marine insurance, plate-glass insurance, property-damage insurance, public-liability insurance, sickness insurance, sprinkler-leakage insurance, theft insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, or tornado), for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1937.

1099-oc14 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that North Empire Fire Insurance Company was licensed on the 5th day of October, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft) and property-damage insurance (extended to include loss or damage to personal effects and to property caused by earthquake, or by any road or railroad vehicle, or by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power): Provided that such insurance, except with respect to personal effects, is limited to insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company in addition to fire insurance, property-damage insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through explosion of natural or other gas), sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, tornado, or hail), for which it is already licensed.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1937.

1081-oc14 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that General Importers, Limited, whose registered office is situate 2875 Twenty-ninth Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C., and which carries on its business at Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply to the Registrar of Companies for approval of a change of its name to the name "General Business Supplies, Limited," at the expiration of four weeks from the date of this notice.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1937.

1092-oc14 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that Naugle Pole & Tie Co. of Canada, Limited, whose registered office is situate 640 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., and which carries on its business at Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply to the Registrar of Companies for approval of a change of its name to the name "Nahatlatch Pole & Tie Co. of Canada, Limited," at the expiration of four weeks from the date of this notice.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1937.

1087-oc14 W. L. LLEWELLYN,  
*Deputy Registrar of Companies.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Occidental Fire Insurance Company was licensed on the 8th day of October, 1937, to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft) and weather insurance (extended to include loss or damage to property through hail): Provided that such insurance is limited to insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to accident insurance, automobile insurance, employers' liability insurance, fire insurance, plate-glass insurance, property-damage insurance, public-liability insurance, sickness insurance, sprinkler-leakage insurance, theft insurance and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, or tornado), for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1937.

1099-oc14 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that Imperial Assurance Company was licensed on the 5th day of October, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft) and property-damage insurance (extended to include loss or damage to property caused by earthquake, or by any road or railroad vehicle, or by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power): Provided that such insurance is limited to insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company in addition to fire insurance, property-damage insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through the explosion of natural or other gas), sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, tornado, or hail), for which it is already licensed.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1937.

1081-oc14 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## NOTICE.

In the Matter of the "Companies Act," and W. J. Taylor Company, Limited (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that at a special meeting of shareholders of W. J. Taylor Company, Limited, held at 603 Hall Building, 789 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C., on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1937, the following special resolution was duly passed:—

"Resolved, That the W. J. Taylor Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily forthwith, and that Harold Dietz Campbell, chartered accountant, of 510 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company."

1085-oc14 HAROLD D. CAMPBELL, C.A.,  
*Liquidator.*

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that Russell Irish, Limited, changed its name on the 23rd day of September, 1937, to the name "Arthur Irish Company, Limited."

1038-se30 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*



## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF  
PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Ernest Webb Thomas, George Tenison Levinge, and John Charles Martin, known as "Braemar Realty Co." at 494 Broadway West, Vancouver, B.C., has been this day dissolved.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 12th day of October, 1937.

1219-oc21 GEORGE TENISON LEVINGE.

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Halifax Fire Insurance Company has appointed Donavan Defieux, of 525 Seymour Street, Vancouver, as its attorney for the purposes of the "Insurance Act," in place of Herbert R. Fullerton, of Vancouver.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1937.

1220-oc21 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## NOTICE.

## CITY OF VANCOUVER.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1921," and amending Acts, and pursuant to the provisions of a by-law passed by the Council of the City of Vancouver in that behalf, that the Collector of Taxes for the City of Vancouver is authorized and shall proceed to hold a sale of land for taxes, and to offer for sale by public auction in No. 1 Committee Room at the City Hall, 453 Twelfth Avenue West, in the City of Vancouver, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22nd day of November, 1937, pursuant to the provisions of the said "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1921," and amending Acts, and of the "Vancouver Tax Consolidation Act, 1936 (Second Session)," each and every parcel of land and improvements thereon upon which taxes or local improvements or special assessments or other charges appearing on the roll at the time of the passing of said by-law have been delinquent for a period of two years prior to the passing of such by-law, excepting such arrears as are exempted under the provisions of the said "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1921," and amending Acts, and the said "Vancouver Tax Consolidation Act, 1936 (Second Session)."

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 18th day of October, 1937.

1212-oc21 H. G. CHRISTIE,  
*Collector of Taxes.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, was licensed on the 4th day of October, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft) and property-damage insurance until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to fire insurance, property-damage insurance (limited to loss or damage caused by explosion of natural or other gas), sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, hail, or tornado), for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1937.

1222-oc21 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CHANGE OF NAME.

I ALEC G. McMILLAN, of 511 Angus Street, in the City of Port Alberni, in the Province of British Columbia, heretofore called and known by the name of Archibald William McMillan, hereby give notice that on the 1st day of June, 1937, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished, and abandoned the use of my former name A. W. McMillan, and then assumed and adopted and determined henceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Alec G. McMillan instead of the name of Archibald William McMillan.

In witness whereof, I have signed my name and affixed my seal this 1st day of June, 1937.

ALEC G. McMILLAN,  
Formerly known as A. W. McMILLAN.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of R. H. TURNER, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

1216-oc21

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that G. H. Snow, Limited, changed its name on the 15th day of October, 1937, to the name "Hot House Sales Agency, Limited."

1210-oc21 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto General Insurance Company was licensed on the 12th day of October, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft) until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to accident insurance, automobile insurance, employers' liability insurance, fire insurance, guarantee insurance, inland-transportation insurance, plate-glass insurance, property-damage insurance, public-liability insurance, sickness insurance, sprinkler-leakage insurance, theft insurance, weather insurance, and workmen's compensation insurance, for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1937.

1203-oc21 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company was licensed on the 7th day of September, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft), property-damage insurance (extended to include loss or damage to property caused by any road or railroad vehicle or to personal effects), and weather insurance (extended to include loss or damage through hail), all such insurance, except with respect to personal effects, being restricted to the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, and sprinkler-leakage insurance until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to fire insurance, marine insurance, property-damage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, or tornado), for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1937.

1203-oc21 H. G. GARRETT,  
*Superintendent of Insurance.*



MISCELLANEOUS.

“FARMERS’ CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT.”

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of a Proposal for a Composition, Extension, or Scheme of Arrangement of John Dubin, Farmer.

TAKE NOTICE that John Dubin, residing in the County of Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, has submitted to me for the consideration of his creditors a proposal for a composition (or extension of time or scheme of arrangement). A general meeting of creditors will be held at No. 11 Yale Road West, Chilliwack, B.C., on the 28th day of October, 1937, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Chilliwack, B.C., this 9th day of October, 1937.

F. K. GRIMMETT,  
1153-oc21Official Receiver.

“FARMERS’ CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT.”

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of a Proposal for a Composition, Extension, or Scheme of Arrangement of Chas. L. Reggin, Farmer.

TAKE NOTICE that C. L. Reggin, residing in the County of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, has submitted to me for the consideration of his creditors a proposal for a composition (or extension of time or scheme of arrangement). A general meeting of creditors will be held at Official Receiver’s office, Post Office Building, Penticton, B.C., on the 19th day of November, 1937, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Penticton, B.C., this 13th day of November, 1937.

W. G. WILKINS,  
1157-oc21Official Receiver.

“FARMERS’ CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT.”

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of a Proposal for a Composition, Extension, or Scheme of Arrangement of Gertrude F. Leger, Farmer.

TAKE NOTICE that G. F. Leger, residing in the County of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, has submitted to me for the consideration of her creditors a proposal for a composition (or extension of time or scheme of arrangement). A general meeting of creditors will be held at Official Receiver’s office, Post Office Building, Penticton, B.C., on the 17th day of November, 1937, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Penticton, B.C., this 13th day of October, 1937.

W. G. WILKINS,  
1158-oc21Official Receiver.

“ENGINEERING ACT.”

A SUPPLEMENTARY LIST TO THAT GIVEN ON APRIL 2ND, 1937.

THE following are registered members of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia whose fees are paid up to date, and who are therefore entitled to practise the profession of engineering in the Province of British Columbia during the year 1937, and whose names are now gazetted in accordance with section 14 of the “Engineering Act”:

Registered as Civil Engineers.

Barratt, H. J.	Leamy, A. J.
Gilbert, G. M.	Morton, K. W.
Giles, G. M.	Silverthorn, H. F.
Johnson, J. O.	Smith, P. M.
Johnstone, J. C.	Stewart, J. M.
Lash, S. D.	Suttie, J. P.

Registered as Mining Engineers.

Campbell, C. McK.	Oscarson, P. E.
Matheson, D. M.	Penhoel, L. C.
Nieding, B. B.	

Registered as Mechanical Engineers.

Browning, G. A.	Gibson, W. R.
Davison, W. W.	Taylor, E. G.

Registered as Structural Engineers.

Lash, S. D.	Morris, W. H.
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Registered as Chemical Engineer.

Cornwall, G. L.
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Registered as Municipal Engineer.

Milne, J. E.
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Registered as Placer-mining Engineer.

Moore, C. W.
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Registered as Forest Engineer.

Mills, J. R.
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Dated at Vancouver, B.C., October 12th, 1937.

E. A. WHEATLEY,  
1215--oc21Registrar.

“INSURANCE ACT.”

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fireman’s Fund Insurance Company was licensed on the 24th day of June, 1937, under the “Insurance Act,” to undertake within the Province of British Columbia, aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft) and property-damage insurance (extended to include loss or damage to property caused by any road or railroad vehicle), such insurance in either case being restricted to the same property as is insured under a fire insurance policy of the Company, and weather insurance (extended to include loss or damage to property through hail) until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to fire insurance, inland-transportation insurance, marine insurance, property-damage insurance, sprinkler-leakage insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, or tornado), for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1203-oc21Superintendent of Insurance.

“INSURANCE ACT.”

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian General Insurance Company was licensed on the 12th day of October, 1937, under the “Insurance Act,” to undertake within the Province of British Columbia, aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage to property caused by falling aircraft) until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to accident insurance, automobile insurance, employers’ liability insurance, fire insurance, guarantee insurance, inland-transportation insurance, plate-glass insurance, property-damage insurance, public-liability insurance, sickness insurance, sprinkler-leakage insurance, theft insurance, weather insurance, and workmen’s compensation insurance, for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1203-oc21Superintendent of Insurance.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that Herman's Fine Apparel for Women (B.C.), Limited, changed its name on the 15th day of October, 1937, to the name "Plant's, Limited."

H. G. GARRETT,  
1210-oc21 *Registrar of Companies.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Railway Passengers Assurance Company was licensed on the 8th day of October, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia aircraft insurance (limited to loss or damage caused by falling aircraft) to the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to accident insurance, automobile insurance, employers' liability insurance, fire insurance, guarantee insurance, inland-transportation insurance, plate-glass insurance, property-damage insurance, public-liability insurance, sickness insurance, sprinkler-leakage insurance, theft insurance, and weather insurance (limited to loss or damage to property through wind-storm, cyclone, or tornado), for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1099-oc14 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that Direct Lumber Supply Co., Limited, whose registered office is situate at 1306 Sixty-seventh Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C., and which carries on its business at Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply to the Registrar of Companies for approval of a change of its name to the name "A. McGougan Construction Co., Ltd.," at the expiration of four weeks from the date of this notice.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1069-oc7 *Registrar of Companies.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company has ceased to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia and has discharged all of its contracts.

The Company has applied, under the "Insurance Act," to the Minister of Finance to withdraw the deposit made by it under that Act, and all claimants who object to the withdrawal must file their objection with him on or before the 14th day of January, 1938.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1097-oc14 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

## "COMPANIES ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that F. A. Wylie & Company, Limited, changed its name on the 23rd day of September, 1937, to the name "Kanaka Creek Farms, Limited."

H. G. GARRETT,  
1038-se30 *Registrar of Companies.*

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Margaret Anne Rattray, of 1124 Barclay Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, wife of Norman Clive Bigham, heretofore called and known by the name of Margaret Bigham, did by deed poll executed

the 22nd day of September, 1937, absolutely renounce, relinquish, and abandon the use of my said former name of Margaret Bigham, and assumed and adopted and determined and on all occasions whatsoever henceforth to use and subscribe the name of Margaret Anne Rattray.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1937.

MARGARET ANNE RATTRAY.

Witnesses:

ELSIE MAY BREWER.

C. L. McALPINE.

1036-se30

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Casualty Insurance Company of Paris has ceased to transact business in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1005-se23 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

## "INSURANCE ACT."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Indemnity Insurance Company of North America was licensed on the 20th day of September, 1937, under the "Insurance Act," to undertake within the Province of British Columbia automobile insurance (excluding insurance against loss or damage by fire) until the last day of February, 1938, in addition to accident insurance, guarantee insurance, live-stock insurance, plate-glass insurance, sickness insurance, and theft insurance, for which it has already been licensed.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1937.

H. G. GARRETT,  
1020-se23 *Superintendent of Insurance.*

## NOTICE OF FINAL GENERAL MEETING.

In the Matter of the "Companies Act" (Statutes of British Columbia, 1929, Chap. 11, Sec. 215), and Anglo-American Corporation, Limited (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 210 Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Vancouver, B.C., on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the account of the liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 18th day of September, 1937.

GEORGE E. WINTER,  
1030-se23 *Liquidator.*

## NOTICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLE  
EXPORT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that by special resolution passed on the 7th day of September, 1937, British Columbia Red Cedar Shingle Export Association, Limited, has resolved to wind up voluntarily, and the undersigned has been appointed liquidator.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1937.

A. P. FOSTER,  
410 Seymour Street,  
Vancouver, B.C. *Liquidator.*  
1032-se23



## ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

## COURT OF APPEAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE "CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS DETERMINATION ACT," AND IN THE MATTER OF THE "NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT" AS AMENDED BY THE "NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1936," AND THE "NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1936 (SECOND SESSION)."

REASONS FOR THE OPINION OF THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Pursuant to sec. 3 of the "Constitutional Questions Determination Act," cap. 46, R.S.B.C. 1924, the following question was on the 2nd of June last referred to this Court by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, viz.:—

"Is the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act' as amended by the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936,' and the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936 (Second Session),' or any of the Provisions thereof, and in what particular or particulars or to what extent *ultra vires* of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia?"

The question came on for hearing on the 24th, 25th, 28th, and 29th days of June and we reserved our opinion thereupon, and, in view of the public urgency of the matter, we on the 9th of July (though in vacation) "certified to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council [our] opinion" (sec. 4) that "the said referred Acts are not in any particular beyond the powers of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia"; and my reasons for reaching that opinion follow.

It is to be noted that counsel for the Government of British Columbia informed us at the outset that our opinion on Part II. of the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936 (Second Session)" was not required because it had not been brought into operation, as provided by sec. 8 thereof, and that it was not the intention of the Government to do so; and we observe that this intention has been carried out in the new edition of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, brought into force "on, from, and after the 30th day of June, 1937," which in cap. 165, vol. 2, omits the said Part II.

Several objections were raised against the validity of the Acts in question, the first of which is that the Legislature of this Province has illegally delegated its functions to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council because (as I understand the argument) it has passed only the skeleton of an Act and left it to the sole discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to clothe it with flesh and blood, thereby in effect abdicating its functions.

The answer to that submission depends upon the language of the Statute, and all that I can usefully say is that, after reading the whole Statute, it does not support the argument, but, on the contrary, discloses by sec. 4 a "purpose and intent," which to my mind is not vague and uncertain but definite and concrete, to control and regulate within this Province the marketing (in all its aspects) of its natural products by establishing "schemes" under the control of a "Provincial Board," or "marketing boards" (secs. 2, 3, and 5), which "schemes" are declared (sec. 4) to be:—

"... for the control and regulation within the Province of the transportation, packing, storage, and marketing of any natural products, and may constitute marketing boards to administer such schemes, and may vest in those boards respectively any powers considered necessary or advisable to enable them effectively to control and regulate the transportation, packing, storage, and marketing of any natural products within the Province, and to prohibit such transportation, packing, storage, and marketing in whole or in part.

"(3.) Any scheme may relate to the whole of the Province or to any area within the Province, and may relate to one or more natural products or to any grade or class thereof."

And by the next section, 5, power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to "vest in any Provincial board any or all of the following additional powers," which are specifically set out in eleven subsections that follow that bestowal, and nothing has been suggested to us to be lacking in said additional or preceding powers "considered necessary or advisable" to secure the practical working of any "scheme" established under said sec. 4. It is to me obvious that the powers of boards in sec. 5 called "additional" relate just as much, and only, to the "natural products within the Province" mentioned in sec. 4 as do the powers that section bestowed, and the term "regulated product" which occurs from the beginning to the end of the said eleven subsecs. of sec. 5 is in subject-matter identical with the term "regulate . . . the natural products" in sec. 4, and therefore the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is duly and jointly empowered by both sections to effectuate the establishment, regulation, and working-out of such "schemes" as he may think necessary. That the Legislature had the power to establish such "schemes," and "boards" has been, to my mind, beyond serious controversy since the decision of the Privy Council in *Hodge v. The Queen* (1883) 9 A.C. 117, wherein it was held that the Province of Ontario could delegate its authority over the sale of spirituous liquor to a board of Licence Commissioners who were empowered to regulate and determine by licence the sale thereof by and in taverns, shops, etc., and limit the number of licensees and regulate and prohibit sales, etc., their Lordships saying, p. 132:—

"It appears to their Lordships, however, that the objection thus raised by the appellants is founded on an entire misconception of the true character and position of the provincial legislatures. They are in no sense delegates of or acting under any mandate from the Imperial Parliament. When the British North America Act enacted that there should be a legislature for Ontario, and that its legislative assembly should have exclusive authority to make laws for the Province and for provincial purposes in relation to the matters enumerated in sect. 92, it conferred powers not in any sense to be exercised by delegation from or as agents of the Imperial Parliament, but authority as plenary and as ample within the limits prescribed by sect. 92 of the Imperial Parlia-



"ment in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow. Within these limits of subjects and area the local legislature is supreme, and has the same authority as the Imperial Parliament, or the Parliament of the Dominion, would have had under like circumstances to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation authority to make by-laws or resolutions as to subjects specified in the enactment, and with the object of carrying the enactment into operation and effect.

"It is obvious that such an authority is ancillary to legislation, and without it an attempt to provide for varying details and machinery to carry them out might become oppressive, or absolutely fail. The very full and very elaborate judgment of the Court of Appeal contains abundance of precedents for this legislation, entrusting a limited discretionary authority to others, and has many illustrations of its necessity and convenience. It was argued at the bar that a legislature committing important regulations to agents or delegates effaces itself. That is not so. It retains its powers intact, and can, whenever it pleases, destroy the agency it has created and set up another, or take the matter directly into his own hands. How far it shall seek the aid of subordinate agencies, and how long it shall continue them, are matters for each legislature, and not for Courts of Law, to decide.

"Their Lordships do not think it necessary to pursue this subject further, save to add that, if by-laws or resolutions are warranted, power to enforce them seems necessary and equally lawful. Their Lordships have now disposed of the real questions in the cause."

That language is so appropriate to this question that I need only further point out that the Legislature here has not delegated its authority to a mere Licensing Board, but to the highest Provincial tribunal, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council (as was pointed out in *Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. v. Wilson* (1921) 29 B.C. 353; (1922) 1 A.C. 202, at 214), a part indeed of its own constitutional structure, and "directly answerable to" itself; and it is to be remembered that, as Lord Watson said:—

"A Lieutenant Governor . . . is as much the representative of Her Majesty for all purposes of provincial government as the Governor-General himself is for all purposes of Dominion Government."

—*Liquidators of the Maritime Bank of Canada v. Receiver General of New Brunswick* (1892) A.C. 437, 443.

And he went on to point out that, as a result thereof, the revenues derived by the provinces under the "British North America Act" "continued to be vested in Her Majesty as the sovereign head of each province," p. 444. It is not therefore too much to say that powers entrusted by the Legislature to an officer of such high degree should be viewed and construed in a correspondingly wide light; a delegation to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is indeed no less than a delegation to the "Executive Government" itself, "a governing body who have no powers and no functions except as the representatives of the Crown"—Lord Watson *supra*, p. 443.

It was, however, submitted that the effect of *Hodge's* case is reduced by the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada *In re Gray* (1918) 57 S.C. 150, but the result of that case is no more than to hold that when the nation is in peril, then that emergency justifies the National Government in invading by an extraordinary exercise of its "peace, order, and good government" powers (sec. 91, B.N.A. Act) the ordinary powers of the Provinces over "property and civil rights in the Province" (sec. 92, 13) during the existence of the emergency; there is nothing in the case to indicate, once the power is acquired by the Nation or a Province in whatever way, that the general principles of delegation enunciated in *Hodge's* case are altered; on the contrary, it is cited in *Gray's* case by Anglin, J. (later Chief Justice), to support his view at p. 176, that:—

"A complete abdication by Parliament of its legislative functions is something so inconceivable that the constitutionality of an attempt to do anything of the kind need not be considered. Short of such an abdication, any limited delegation would seem to be within the ambit of a legislative jurisdiction certainly as wide as that of which it has been said by incontrovertible authority that it is 'as plenary and as ample . . . as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its powers possessed and could bestow.'"

On p. 181 he proceeds, in justification of the delegation of the particular "extraordinary measures" under review, to say:—

"Again, it is contended that should section 6 of the 'War Measures Act' be construed as urged by counsel for the Crown, the powers conferred by it are so wide that they involve serious danger of our Parliamentary institutions. With such a matter of policy we are not concerned. The exercise of legislative functions such as those here in question by the Governor-in-Council rather than by Parliament is no doubt something to be avoided as far as possible. But we are living in extraordinary times which necessitate the taking of extraordinary measures. At all events, all we, as a court of justice, are concerned with is to satisfy ourselves what powers Parliament intended to confer and that it possessed the legislative jurisdiction requisite to confer them."

And further, p. 182:—

"It has also been urged that such wide powers are open to abuse. This argument has often been presented and as often rejected by the courts as affording no sufficient reason for holding that powers, however wide, if conferred in language admitting of no doubt as to the purpose and intent of the legislature, should be restricted. In this connection reference may be made with advantage to the observations of their Lordships in delivering the judgment of the House of Lords in *The King v. Halliday* (1917) A.C. 260. As Lord Dunedin there said: 'The danger of abuse is theoretically present; practically, as things exist, it is, in my opinion, absent.'"

He had already said, p. 171, on the same "War Measures Act," that:—

"there was not only no abandonment of legal authority, but no indication of any intention to abandon control and no actual abandonment of control in fact, and the council on whom was to rest the responsibility for exercising the powers given was the Ministry responsible directly to Parliament and dependent upon the will of Parliament for the continuance of its official existence.

"The point of constitutional incapacity seems indeed to be singularly destitute of substance."

See also the similar views expressed by Duff, J. (now Chief Justice), on pp. 168-9, and on p. 170 he said:—



"There is no attempt to substitute the executive for parliament in the sense of disturbing the existing balance of constitutional authority by aggrandizing the prerogative at the expense of the legislature. The powers granted could at any time be revoked and anything done under them nullified by parliament, which parliament did not, and for that matter could not, abandon any of its own legislative jurisdiction. The true view of the effect of this type of legislation is that the subordinate body in which the law-making authority is vested by it is intended to act as the agent or organ of the legislature and that the acts of the agent take effect by virtue of the antecedent legislative declaration (express or implied) that they shall have the force of law. Maitland's *Constitutional History*, pp. 1, 15, *et. seq.*"

With great respect, therefore, I find myself unable to take the view of *Gray's* case that is expressed by the Appellate Division of Alberta in *Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien v. Ross* (1937) 2 W.W.R. 353, which was invoked to support the attack upon the present Statute. There is, moreover, no real similarity between *Hodge's* case and the *Manitoba Initiative and Referendum Act* case (1917) 27 Man., 1; (1919) A.C. 935, because, as the Privy Council said in the latter case, p. 945 (after citing the former with approval), there had been an unconstitutional attempt by the Legislature to:—

"create and endow with its own capacity a new legislative power not created by the act to which it owes its own existence."

The second objection to this Statute was that it interfered with the National power of "The regulation of trade and commerce" (sec. 91 (2), B.N.A. Act); and in regard to this we are fortunate in having the very recent unanimous decision of the House of Lords on the "Northern Ireland Milk and Milk Products Act, 1934," in *Gallagher v. Lynn* (1937) 3 All. E.R. 598, wherein the exercise of powers conferred upon the Parliament of Northern Ireland to protect the health of its inhabitants had put an end to the trade in milk between the farmers of Donegal (in the Irish Free State) and their "foreign" customers in Derry, and their Lordships, per Lord Atkin, said, p. 601, upon the objection to the validity of the Act:—

"My Lords, the short answer to this is that this Milk Act is not a law 'in respect of' trade, but is a law for the peace, order, and good government of Northern Ireland 'in respect of' precautions taken to secure the health of the inhabitants of Northern Ireland, by protecting them from the dangers of an unregulated supply of milk. These questions affecting limitation on the legislative powers of subordinate parliaments, or the distribution of powers between parliaments in a federal system, are now familiar, and I do not propose to cite the whole range of authority which has largely arisen in discussion of the powers of Canadian parliaments. It is well established, by *Russell v. R.* 7 App. Cas. 829, that you are to look at the 'true nature and character of the legislation . . . the pith and substance of the legislation.' If, on the view of the statute as a whole, you find that the substance of the legislation is within the express powers, then it is not invalidated if, incidentally, it affects matters which are outside the authorized field. The legislation must not, under the guise of dealing with one matter, in fact encroach upon the forbidden field. Nor are you to look only at the object of the legislator. An Act may have a perfectly lawful object, e.g., to promote the health of the inhabitants, but may seek to achieve that object by invalid methods, e.g., by a direct prohibition of any trade with a foreign country. In other words, you may certainly consider the clauses of an Act to see whether they are passed 'in respect of' the forbidden subject. In the present case, any suggestion of an indirect attack upon trade is disclaimed by the appellant. There could be no foundation for it. The true nature and character of the Act, its pith and substance, are that it is an Act to protect the health of the inhabitants of Northern Ireland, and, in those circumstances, though it may incidentally affect trade with county Donegal, it is not passed 'in respect of' trade, and is therefore not subject to attack on that ground."

That language is so applicable to the present direct exercise, "in pith and substance," by means of this Act, of the said exclusive powers of "property and civil rights" conferred upon this Legislature that I shall not presume to enlarge upon it, but simply note the recent and prior decision of the Privy Council, delivered also by Lord Atkin in *Attorney-General of British Columbia v. Attorney-General of Canada* (1937) A.C. 377, at 387, which obviously he had in mind; and I also add *Attorney-General of Canada v. Cain* (1906) A.C. 542, at 546, recently followed, with *Hodge's* case, in *British Coal Corporation v. The King* (1935) A.C. 500, 517-8; and finally the important and similar, in principle, case of *Standard Sausage Co. Ltd. v. Lee* (1933) 47 B.C. 411, wherein we held that the National Government was justified in exercising in this Province its criminal powers to protect the national health, though in so doing the powers of the Province over "property and civil rights" might be incidentally encroached upon—*cf.* pp. 423-5, 429-30.

The third objection to this Statute is that it is invalid because it empowers a board, by sec. 5 (d), to fix and collect licence fees from all persons producing and marketing natural products, which, it is submitted, is indirect taxation. It cannot be reasonably argued that the licensing or registering of such persons is not a necessary part of a marketing scheme; that course, indeed, is adopted in the corresponding Statutes in Great Britain, and in Northern Ireland, e.g., the English "Agricultural Marketing Act" of 1931, secs. 4-7, 18 dealing with and controlling and assessing "registered producers" of "regulated products" (the amendments to which and the schemes in force are set out in Butterworth's Statutes, 1933, vol. 30, pp. 9, and 31-3), and under the "Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933," cap. 31, sec. 6, "producers" under a "development scheme" must take out from the "development board" "a producer's licence" before they can produce "secondary products" within the area of the scheme; and in the case of *Gallagher v. Lynn*, hereinbefore considered, the requirements of the licensing provisions of the "Northern Ireland Milk Products Act, 1934," are in part recited, and, briefly stated, they prohibit the sale of milk unless the seller obtains a licence from the Minister of Agriculture "upon payment of the appropriate fee" and "upon the prescribed conditions." It may here be noted that in *Rowell v. Pratt* (1937) 3 All. E.R. 660 [H.L.] Lord Maugham said, p. 665, in a case arising out of the Potato Marketing Scheme (Approved) Order, 1933:—

"It is true . . . that the Potato Marketing Board is not a department of state but is merely a domestic executive body which the legislature has thought fit in the public interest to entrust with important statutory powers."

It is conceded (as to which presently) that these licence fees are taxes, but it was submitted that they are in no sense indirect but wholly direct because they are imposed as a personal condition upon would-be producers before they can participate in the "scheme," and in my



opinion that submission is correct, and I see nothing in the language of Mr. Justice (now Chief Justice) Duff in *Lawson v. Interior Tree Fruit, etc., Committee* (1931) S.C. 357, 364, to the contrary when the facts and circumstances to which he speaks are understood as they must be—*Quinn v. Leathem* (1901) A.C. 495, 506—and when also it is borne in mind that he is speaking of unlawful schemes which cannot be saved by a mere ancillary licence, but the present scheme is a lawful one, for which it is necessary that the producers should be licensed or registered; the learned Judge's real intention, indeed, appears from his remarks in *Re the Natural Products Marketing Act* 1934 (1936) S.C. 398, at 412, where he in effect recognizes that the Provinces have:—

“the power to regulate, by licensing persons engaged in the production, the buying and selling, the shipping for sale or storage, and the offering for sale, in an exclusively local and provincial way of business of any commodity or commodities.”

Here the object is the direct one of personal qualification, to “require” the producers “to register with and obtain licences from the board” (sec. 5 (b)) to comply with the conditions of their licences, and to pay the appropriate fees therefor, and it may be noted that power to license and register bakeries is given to municipalities by sec. 55 (127) of the “Municipal Act,” cap. 199, R.S.B.C. 1936.

It is erroneous to regard the power to impose purely revenue licences of the classes authorized by sec. 92 (9) as being the same power that flows necessarily from the effective exercise of powers initiated under head (13), because the subject-matters are entirely distinct in their nature, object, and scope of operation, of which the present case is a good illustration, the object of the “scheme” in question being not to augment the revenue in general but to aid the efficient working of a special object in one department of “property and civil rights”; i.e., agriculture and the development of natural projects of certain, but far from all, classes, the great and varied “natural products” of our different mines, being, e.g., excluded from its scope; and, furthermore, it is to be noted that “the expenses of administering any scheme under this Act” cannot be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, unless a special vote of the Legislature authorizes it—sec. 14. That the fees may, in the board's discretion, be payable at different times and in different amounts by different classes of producers is not only, to my mind, unobjectionable, but commendable, because that enables the board to adjust the fees to meet the exigencies of the moment brought about by the ever-varying course of the seasons and unpredictable weather conditions to be expected, with corresponding varying consequences to and treatment of the “regulated product,” and it would be obviously unjust to require an individual orchardist working twenty acres to pay the same fee as a large company working five thousand. This principle of requiring a personal licence to exploit natural products has from the very beginning of our legal history been recognized by our Mining Acts, commencing with Governor Douglas' Proclamation of 26th March, 1853, respecting gold-mining “within the Colony of Queen Charlotte's Island” (1 M.M.C. 536), down to, e.g., the present Lode and Placer Acts, of which, e.g., the “Mineral Act” (cap. 181, R.S.B.C. 1936) fixes the fee for a free miner's certificate at \$5 and for company's from \$50 to \$100, and a free miner may get a special certificate for a fee \$15, but a company must pay \$300 therefor—sec. 8; and prospectors for coal and petroleum must pay \$100 for their licence (sec. 4, cap. 175, R.S.B.C. 1936).

I have been assuming, so far, that these fees for registering and licensing are taxes, as was conceded at the argument, but on further consideration I think that in their essence they are not of that nature but are really service fees, paid for the special services of the board and its machinery and equipment, upon the same principle that we held that the Crown (Dominion) must pay the fees that this Province exacts for the use of the special services of its land registration system—*Attorney-General of Canada v. Registrar of Titles* (1934) 48 B.C. 544, 552.

Then objection was also taken to the control and regulation and prohibition of the transportation of natural products authorized by said secs. 4 and 5, but when the sections are rightly comprehended in their true relation it becomes apparent that transportation is properly treated in connection with and as inseparable from the packing, storing, marketing, and “the manner of distribution” (sec. 5 (a)), as regards quantity, quality, grade, and class of the regulated produce. It is obvious that products cannot be brought to packing-houses, and storage plants, and markets without being “transported” by land, air, or waterways within the Province, and if the Province has the power, as it unquestionably has, to reduce or prohibit production of any kind of natural product in any area where it may deem it desirable to do so, in order, e.g., to control the wide destruction caused by soil-drifting and dust-storms, and restore original grazing and range conditions, or for any other reason that it may think beneficial, then it also has the power to control or prohibit the “distribution” by “transportation” of any natural product in such a way as it thinks will best promote the public interest economically, or protect the public health by requiring sanitary conditions, by, e.g., not permitting milk to be “transported” and “marketed” (as some of us have seen in other and ancient lands) by driving goats to the doors of the customers then and there to be milked and their natural product “distributed” to the extent of the customers' requirements; or, as all of us have seen in this land, and relatively recently, by transporting it in large cans and distributing it openly therefrom by pouring it into customer's open receptacles in the public streets. It is to be noted that the power to regulate and control the delivery of milk and cream, and prescribe the methods of delivery (i.e., transportation), has been delegated to municipalities by sec. 55 (119) of the “Municipal Act” (1936), cap. 199, R.S.B.C.; and also that the admittedly valid “Liquor Control Act,” cap. 60, R.S.B.C. 1936, sec. 123 (x), empowers the Liquor Control Board to regulate the time, manner, methods, and means by which brewers and distillers shall deliver liquor and the “manner, methods, and means by which liquor may be lawfully conveyed or carried within the Province.”

Then it was further objected that the power “to exempt from any determination or order, etc.,” conferred by subsec. (b) of sec. 5, is invalid, and the *Credit Foncier* case, *supra*, was again relied upon, pp. 356; but with great respect I am unable to see why a power to exclude things or classes from the operation of a Statute is invalid, when a power to include them is unquestionably valid. In *Hodge's* case, indeed, that very thing—exclusion or exemption from operation—formed a part of the impugned, but confirmed, Statute, as appears at pp. 126–7, and 131–3, whereby the Licence Commissioners were delegated the power (sec. 4 (3)) to “exempt” certain cities and towns “from the necessity of having all the tavern accommodation required by law.” It is, however, due to the learned Judges in the *Credit Foncier* case to say that they seemed really to base their decision on this point on the fact that they were able to extract from the evidence before them an indirect and therefore unconstitutional motive on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council “completely



"to nullify the Act" by excluding various classes of debts under five Orders in Council; as to which ground I say nothing because it is foreign to this case, but otherwise, with every respect, I am unable to agree with their reasoning on this point. One (out of many that might be given) illustration in a leading Statute, constantly before the Courts of Canada, of a delegated and unquestioned power to the Governor in Council to include classes of things within the operation of a Criminal Statute is to be found in the "Opium and Narcotic Drug Act," cap. 49, R.S.C., sec. 24.

In conclusion, and generally with respect to the delegation of legislative powers, it should be remembered that at one time the whole of the colonial portion of the British Empire was, and much of it still is, governed by the Sovereign in Council, of which the early history of the two former Colonies of Vancouver Island (1849) and British Columbia (1858) afford striking examples, their absolute government for several years being delegated to their respective Governors, Blanshard and Douglas, and instructive references to their exercise of supreme authority (including the trial of capital cases)—(*cf.* Article "Gallows Point" in Captain Walbran's "British Columbia Coast Names," p. 197, Ottawa, Dept. of Marine, 1909)—are to be found in *Attorney-General v. Ludgate* (1901) 8 B.C. 242. A later and interesting reference after the United (in 1866) Colonies were taking steps to enter the Dominion of Canada (in 1871) is to be found in Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th August, 1870, in the preamble of which the very word "delegation" is thus used:—

"Whereas by the 'British Columbia Government Act, 1870,' Her Majesty was empowered by Order or Orders in Council to constitute a Legislature consisting of the Governor and a Legislative Council for the Colony of British Columbia, and to make such provisions and regulations in respect of such Legislature, or either branch thereof, as might seem to be expedient, and further to delegate certain powers therein mentioned to the Governor of the said Colony:

"It is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament, as follows, that is to say: . . ."

And a recent illustration of a reversion to delegation on the grand scale by the Dominion of Canada in making provision for the government of the Northwest Territories is cited by Mr. Justice Duff in *Gray's case*, *supra*, p. 171, as a "degree of devolution" that was "strictly a grant (within limitation) of local self-government."

I shall not, however, pursue at length this subject, because, to use the language of the Privy Council in *The Queen v. Burah* (1878) 3 A.C. 889, 906, "The British Statute Book abounds with examples of it," and a consideration for several days of our early and late "statute-book" discloses such a surprising number of delegations to various persons and bodies in all sorts of subject-matters that it would take several pages even to enumerate them, and it would also bring about a constitutional débâcle to invalidate them: I must therefore content myself by selecting four Statutes only, viz., the first being the "Vancouver Island Settlers Rights Act Amendment Act" (1917), cap. 71, wherein the very unusual powers of a "judicial character" thereby bestowed upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Council were confirmed by the Privy Council in the *Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. case*, *supra* (1922) 1 A.C. 202, 212; the second is the "Codling-moth Control Act, 1922," cap. 10, whereby *carte blanche* powers were delegated over affected fruit lands areas to cope with that pest; the third is the "Municipal Act," R.S.B.C. 1936, cap. 199, sec. 59, which, by sec. 59 alone, delegates power to Municipal Councils to "make, alter, and repeal by-laws" for no less than 266 distant "purposes" of civic existence, from the regulation of elections to the prohibition of erection of buildings in certain areas and noxious trades, and, be it noted, the licensing (e.g., 127-8, 135-45) and registration of many and various trades and callings, and of the inspection and sale of food and seizure and destruction of tainted food (89 and 106 *et seq.*); and the fourth is the Act constituting this Court, 1936, R.S.B.C., cap. 57, sec. 37, whereby (and also by the Supreme and County Courts Acts, caps. 56 and 58) power is conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make rules of the widest scope and the first importance in our system of jurisprudence, whereby our whole civil practice and procedure, appellate and trial, are regulated and constituted to such an extent that even the sittings we hold are thereto subjected.

As to the other objections raised, I do not (to adopt the final words of *Hodges' case*) think it necessary or useful to "advert to minor points of discussion."

It follows that the question referred to us should in my opinion be answered as hereinbefore set out.

ARCHER MARTIN, C.J.B.C.

#### REASONS FOR THE OPINION OF THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A. E. McPHILLIPS.

To the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

The reasons for the opinion of Mr. Justice A. E. McPhillips, of the Court of Appeal of British Columbia, are hereby certified on the question referred, namely, as to the validity of the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act" as amended by the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936," and the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936 (Second Session)" (now contained in the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1936, being chapter 165 thereof, and may be cited as the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act").

The argument that took place had reference to the Act as set forth in the Revised Statutes of B.C., 1936, being chapter 165 thereof—as that Act is now the law and in no substantial particular differs from the Acts that preceded it. I may say at the outset that my opinion is that the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act" as amended by the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936," and the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act (Second Session)" are not in any particular beyond the powers of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia.

In passing, it may be noted that the "Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934" (Dominion) has been recently held by the Privy Council to be *ultra vires*—so that now the standing legislation is Provincial only.



The arguments addressed to this Court of Appeal in support of the contention made that the Provincial legislation was *ultra vires* were somewhat numerous—the one perhaps that was most strongly pressed was that there was a complete delegation of legislative authority to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. I must confess that I see no virtue in any such argument as the Statute is only to be read to wholly displace any such contention; further, to so read the Act and give effect to it would displace a large body of legislation upon the Provincial statute-book. I think it sufficient upon this point to refer to *In re Gray* (1918) 57 S.C.R. 150, where the Chief Justice of Canada, at pp. 156 and 157, said: "Parliament cannot indeed abdicate its functions, but within reasonable limits at any rate it can delegate its powers to the executive government. Such power must necessarily be subject to determination at any time by Parliament, and needless to say the Acts of the executive under its delegated authority must fall within the ambit of the legislative pronouncements by which its authority is measured."

Here we have the Province legislating in respect to what may well be said to be exclusive powers—under the "British North America Act"—that is to say, "Property and Civil Rights." What is being dealt with here? Natural products within the Province and was construed by the Privy Council but a little time ago in the judgment of the Privy Council delivered by Lord Atkin as having relation to a matter wholly Provincial. In this connection I would refer to the case of *McGregor v. Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company* (1907) A.C. 462, at 468, the judgment dealt with the powers of the British Columbia Legislature when dealing with property and civil rights in the Province and the challenged legislation was upheld by the Privy Council. It would seem to me that the contention made that the legislation here challenged is *ultra vires* can be said to be wholly met by the two recent decisions before the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council—reference *re The Natural Products Marketing Act (1934) and Its Amending Act 1935* (1936) S.C.R. 398, Duff, C.J., particularly at pp. 416–426, and *Attorney-General for Canada v. Attorney-General for Ontario* (1937) vol. 1, W.W.R. (P.C.) 299, and I would refer to what Lord Atkin said at p. 311:—

"But the validity of the legislation under the general words of sec. 91 was sought to be established not in relation to the treaty-making power alone, but also as being concerned with matters of such general importance as to have 'attained such dimensions as to affect the body politic,' and to have 'ceased to be merely local or provincial' and to have become matters of national concern.' It is interesting to notice how often the words used by Lord Watson in *Atty.-Gen. for Ont. v. Atty.-Gen. for Can.* (Local Prohibition Case) (1896) A.C. 348, 65 I.J.P.C. 26, have unsuccessfully been used in attempts to support encroachments on the provincial legislative powers given by sec. 92. They laid down no principle of constitutional law, and were cautious words intended to safeguard possible eventualities which no one at the time had any interest or desire to define. The law of Canada on this branch of constitutional law has been stated with such force and clarity by the Chief Justice in his judgment in the reference concerning the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, ch. 57, beginning at p. 65 of the record in that case ((1936) S.C.R. 398, at pp. 414–426) and dealing with the six Acts there referred to, that their Lordships abstain from stating it afresh. The Chief Justice naturally from his point of view excepted legislation to fulfil treaties. On this their Lordships have expressed their opinion. But subject to this they agree with and adopt what was there said. They consider that the law is finally settled by the current of cases cited by the Chief Justice on the principles declared by him. It is only necessary to call attention to the phrases in the various cases, 'abnormal circumstances,' 'exceptional conditions,' 'standard of necessity' (*Board of Commerce* case (1922) 1 W.W.R. 20 (1922) 1 A.C. 191, 91 L.J.P.C. 40), 'some extraordinary peril to the material life of Canada,' 'highly exceptional,' 'epidemic or pestilence' (*Snider's* case (1925) 1 W.W.R. 785, (1925) A.C. 396, 94 L.J.P.C. 116), to show how far the present case is from the conditions which may override the normal distinction of powers in secs. 91 and 92. The few pages of the Chief Justice's judgment will, it is to be hoped, form the *locus classicus* of the law on this point, and preclude further disputes."

The Chief Justice of Canada in his learned judgment deals with secs. 91 and 92—and we have here in particular to deal with sec. 92, "Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures," and the Dominion "Marketing Act" was held by the Chief Justice of Canada to be *ultra vires*, and in that opinion he was sustained by the Privy Council. It is in my opinion patently clear, upon the reading of the judgment of the Chief Justice of Canada and the judgment of the Privy Council delivered by Lord Atkin, that the challenged legislation here in question is within sec. 92 (13) of the "British North America Act," and we have Duff, C.J., saying at p. 416 (1936) S.C.R.: "It is settled by the decisions of the Judicial Committee that the phrase 'Property and Civil Rights' is used in the 'largest sense,' subject of course to the limitation arising expressly from the exception of the enumerated heads of 91 and impliedly from the specification of subjects in sec. 92." I think it well that the judgment of the Privy Council as delivered by Lord Atkin in *Attorney-General for B.C. and Attorney-General for Canada re "The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934,"* should be carefully read; it of course is plain that the powers sought to be exercised by the Dominion Marketing Act were powers exclusively within the Province. It reasonably follows that the Provincial legislation on the subject must be valid unless in the enacting measure it in some way transcends the ambit of authority so exclusively conferred under Property and Civil Rights—that I cannot see. I would particularly call attention to what Lord Atkin in (1937) Vol. 1, Western Weekly Reports, 328, at p. 330, said:—

"There can be no doubt that the provisions of the Act cover transactions in any natural product which are completed within the province, and have no connection with interprovincial or export trade. It is therefore plain that the Act purports to affect property and civil rights in the province, and if not brought within one of the enumerated classes of subjects in sec. 91 must be beyond the competence of the Dominion Legislature. It was sought to bring the Act within the class (2) of sec. 91, namely, the regulation of trade and commerce. Emphasis was laid upon those parts of the Act which deal with interprovincial and export trade. But the regulation of trade and commerce does not permit the regulation of individual forms of trade or commerce confined to the province."

Here in the Provincial legislation we have clearly "the regulation of individual forms of trade or commerce confined to the province."

The Court of Appeal had before it a case where the Marketing Act legislation was under review in 1936—*Chung Chuck and Mah Lai v. Gilmore et al.*, 51 B.C.R., p. 189. It was on



appeal from Murphy, J., the Court was divided—the Court was three in number; Murphy, J., had granted an Injunction; upon the appeal the majority judgment set aside the Injunction—Macdonald, C.J.B.C. (then the Chief Justice of B.C., dissenting—and now retired). The judgment of the Court was delivered by myself, and I think it well to set forth the judgment here:—

## COURT OF APPEAL.

BETWEEN

CHUNG CHUCK AND MAH LAI

AND

LESLIE GILMORE, A. W. McLELAN, AND A. H. PETERSON, ACTING AS  
THE B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD AND THE SAID  
B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD, S. J. CREECH, AND  
HARRY A. PATERSON. } JUDGMENT.

McPHILLIPS, J.A.: This is an appeal from an order or Injunction of the 8th of July, 1936, inhibiting the Appellants from interfering with the Plaintiffs in transporting potatoes for marketing in wagons upon the public highways without first complying with regulations of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board acting under the provisions of the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, 1934," and the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936." At the outset it may be said that a great number of regulations have been made, but the following regulations may be said to fully indicate the powers of the Board and under which the Board acted:—

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD,  
"June 29, 1936.

"Pursuant to the provisions of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme and as authorized under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, 1934,' and the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936,' the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board (hereinafter called the 'Board') hereby orders and determines:—

"1. That the marketing of the regulated products in sacks or bags in any but new sacks or bags is prohibited.

"2. That all persons engaged in the growing and the marketing of potatoes shall stamp or mark the name of the variety of such potatoes on the tag designated by the Board and attach to the container in which the said potatoes are marketed.

"Wherever used in this Order, the words defined in section 2 of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme, approved under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act' as amended, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning set forth in the said section.

"Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 29th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"By Order of

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD.

"I hereby certify the foregoing to be an Order known as Order No. 7, made by the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board, at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 29th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"A. PETERSON,

"Secretary, B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board.

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD,  
"June 29, 1936.

"Pursuant to the provisions of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme and as authorized under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, 1934,' and the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936,' the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board (hereinafter called the 'Board') hereby orders and determines:—

"1. All persons are hereby prohibited from carrying or transporting the regulated product within the area without first obtaining the written authority of the Board so to do.

"2. In respect of shipments by rail or water, such written authority may be given by endorsement by any member of the Board of the Bill of Lading or other contract under which such regulated product is to be carried.

"3. All persons are prohibited from carrying or transporting within the area the regulated product unless the same is tagged or marked in such manner as the Board may designate.

"4. That any of the regulated product kept, transported, or marketed in violation of this or any Orders of the Board shall be seized and disposed of through the agency designated by the Board. All costs and charges occasioned by such seizure and disposing shall be paid by the person so keeping, transporting, or marketing the regulated product, and the amount of such costs and charges shall be deducted and retained from any moneys realized from the sale of the regulated product so seized and applied in satisfaction of such costs and charges.

"Wherever used in this Order, the words defined in section 2 of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme, approved under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act' as amended, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning set forth in the said section.

"Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 29th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"By Order of

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD.

"I hereby certify the foregoing to be an Order known as Order No. 8, made by the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board at Vancouver, B.C., on the 29th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"A. PETERSON,

"Secretary, B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board.

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD,  
"June 30, 1936.

"Pursuant to the provisions of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme and as authorized under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, 1934,' and the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936,' the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board (hereinafter called the 'Board') hereby orders and determines:—



"1. That the regulated products or any part thereof shall not be marketed, carried, transported, shipped, warehoused, or stored, unless all bags, boxes, crates, or other containers in which the regulated product is packed are marked with tags, labels, or stamps as from time to time designated by the Board.

"2. That tags as hereinafter designated are hereby designated as the tags which shall be securely attached to all bags, boxes, crates, and other containers in which the regulated product is packed for marketing:—

"For Potatoes: Early and Second Early Varieties, marketed before August 1, 1936, tags issued by the Board, Red in colour and serially numbered.

"For Vegetables: Other than potatoes, tags issued by the Board, Manila Brown in colour and serially numbered.

"3. That tags shall be obtained only at the office of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board, 175 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C., or from District representatives of the Board. The stub portions of tags must be delivered to the agency with delivery of the regulated product.

"Wherever used in this Order, the words defined in section 2 of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme, approved under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act' as amended, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning set forth in the said section.

"Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"By Order of

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD.

"I hereby certify the foregoing to be an Order known as Order No. 10, made by the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board, at Vancouver, B.C., on the 30th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"A. PETERSON,

"Secretary, B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board.

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD,

"June 30, 1936.

"Pursuant to the provisions of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme and as authorized under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act, 1934,' and the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936,' the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board (hereinafter called the 'Board') hereby orders and determines:—

"That the person in charge of any vehicle in which the regulated product could be transported is hereby required to permit any member or employee of the Board to search the vehicle.

"Wherever used in this Order, the words defined in section 2 of the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Scheme, approved under the provisions of the 'Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act' as amended, shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning set forth in the said section.

"Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"By Order of

"B.C. COAST VEGETABLE MARKETING BOARD.

"I hereby certify the foregoing to be an Order known as Order No. 11, made by the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board, at Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 30th day of June, A.D. 1936.

"A. PETERSON,

"Secretary B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board."

Now it would appear that when the Board only desired, so far as the facts would appear, to search the vehicles containing the potatoes this was refused by the Respondents. It was evident, though, that the potatoes in the vehicles were not tagged. Then it was that the potatoes were seized under the authority residing in the Board and in pursuance of the regulations—to be disposed of through the agency of the Board. Now the question is, did the Appellants act in any manner contrary to the Statute and regulations? If the Board did not, then—where was the right to the order or Injunction granted and now under appeal? If we turn to the argument of Counsel for the Respondents, it is this only. It was stated upon the highway that the potatoes were for export and that was sufficient to oust the authority of the Board. If this be a sufficient answer, it would result in complete paralysis of the functions of the Board and effectively destroy the whole Provincial Statute law in the matter. It cannot but be said to be idle contention to have a Provincial Statute so dealt with. We have here a Statute well within the constitutional powers of the Province—that is, "Property and Civil Rights" within the Province; that being so, how is it possible to say here that the Board acting under the Provincial Act has been guilty of an illegal act? There is no interference with the use of Public Highways; if it were, it would be lawful enough if authorized by Provincial legislation—notably, take the case of Toll Gates. Here we have in the Board the legislative authority. It is not the case of the Board interfering with the right to export the potatoes at all—the requirements are merely in the way in which property in the Province is to be held and dealt with. So long as the property is in the Province it must be subject to the law of the Province. Nothing was done by the Appellants to prevent export—as a matter of fact, all that was desired to be done was the right to inspect the property in the wagons, although it was evident that the bags were untagged. If the bags of potatoes had been tagged and there had been compliance with the regulations of the Board generally, the potatoes would not have been interfered with. Nothing that was done by the Board can be said to have invaded the realm of Dominion legislation—compliance with the Provincial law is in no way an interference with Dominion constitutional powers. All that the Respondents had to do was comply with the Provincial law and so doing could without trammel of any nature or kind export the potatoes if so advised. In truth, we have upon the Statute Books of both the Dominion and the Province joint action, and the Acts were framed so that where the power did not reside in the Dominion it resided in the Province. In the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia Act), 1934," we find this section:—

"5. Every Provincial Board may co-operate with the Dominion Board to regulate the marketing of any natural product of the Province and may act conjointly with the Dominion Board and may perform such functions and duties and exercise such powers as are prescribed by this Act or the regulations."

Then we see that there was further legislation in 1936—the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936," and we see that all that the Board has done here is completely authorized—see sections 5 and 6.

"5. Said chapter 38 is amended by inserting therein the following as section 4A:—

"4A. Without limiting the generality of any of the other provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may vest in any Provincial board any or all of the following additional powers:—

"(a.) To regulate the time and place at which and to designate the agency through which any regulated product shall be marketed, to determine the manner of distribution, the quantity and quality, grade or class of the regulated product that shall be



- “‘marketed by any person at any time, and to prohibit the marketing of any grade, quality, or class of any regulated product:
- “(b.) To exempt from any determination or order any person or class of persons engaged in the production, processing, or marketing of the regulated product or any class, variety, or grade of such product:
- “(c.) To require any or all persons engaged in the production, processing, or marketing of the regulated product to register with and obtain licences from the board:
- “(d.) To fix and collect annual, quarterly, or monthly licence fees from any or all persons producing, processing, or marketing the regulated product; and for this purpose to classify such persons into groups and fix the licence fees payable by the members of the different groups in different amounts:
- “(e.) To cancel any licence for violation of any provision of the scheme or of any order of the board or of the regulations:
- “(f.) To require full information relating to the production, processing, and marketing of the regulated product from all persons engaged therein; and to require periodic returns to be made by such persons, and to inspect the books and premises of such persons:
- “(g.) To fix the price or prices, maximum price or prices, minimum price or prices, or both maximum and minimum prices at which the regulated product, or any grade or class thereof, may be sold in the area within the Province to which the scheme relates; and may fix different prices for different sections of the said area:
- “(h.) To require the person in charge of any vehicle in which the regulated product could be transported to permit any member or employee of the board to search the vehicle:
- “(i.) To seize and dispose of any of the regulated product kept, transported, or marketed in violation of any order of the board:
- “(j.) To make such orders, rules, and regulations as are deemed by the board necessary or advisable to regulate effectively the marketing of the regulated product, and to amend or revoke the same.”

“6. Said chapter 38 is amended by inserting therein the following as section 9A:—

“9A. All powers vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or in any board or person by or under this Act may, after the coming into operation of this section, be exercised to their fullest extent, notwithstanding the fact that the Dominion Act may or may not be then existing or operative or that the Dominion Board may or may not be then existing or operative.”

Upon the facts as sworn to and before the learned Judge upon the application for the Injunction—it was evident that the Respondents could not support their contention that there was any *bona-fide* intention to export the potatoes—it was said warehouse accommodation had been arranged for; that was denied by the named warehouseman, and, further, the Respondents admitted that some of the potatoes might not be exported. Now, the guiding principle in the Courts as to granting or not granting an injunction is this: it must be just and convenient. In my opinion it is a flagrant attempt to flout the law. It cannot be for a moment admitted that all that is needed to be said by the person driving a wagon filled with potatoes is immune from complying with the Statute laws and the regulations thereunder by the mere statement “these potatoes are for export,” and admittedly here the bags of potatoes were without the tags, labels, or stamps designated by the Board. I would here refer to secs. 3 and 4 of the regulations of June 29, 1936, which read as follows:—

“3. All persons are prohibited from carrying or transporting within the area the regulated product unless the same is tagged or marked in such manner as the Board may designate.

“4. That any of the regulated produce kept, transported, or marketed in violation of this or any Orders of the Board shall be seized and disposed of through the agency designated by the Board. All costs and charges occasioned by such seizure and disposing shall be paid by the person so keeping, transporting, or marketing the regulated product, and the amount of such costs and charges shall be deducted and retained from any moneys realized from the sale of the regulated product so seized and applied in satisfaction of such costs and charges.”

It will be seen that the Respondents refusing to comply with regulations of the Board persisted in their contention that they were entitled to proceed along the highway within the Board area although there was non-compliance with the regulation that the bags should be tagged. What followed? The Appellants did what they were entitled by Statute law, seized the potatoes—not for confiscation at all—as they said they would be sold for the best possible price and the moneys accounted for. This was acting under the Statute law. See amended sec. 5 of the “Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act Amendment Act, 1936.”

It is plain upon the facts, as I read them, that there was an absence of *bona fides* on the part of the Respondents throughout. The requirements of the Board—covered by Statute law and regulation—were binding upon the Respondents and they did not comply with them; they are binding even if the potatoes were to be exported; they can be complied with with no inhibition or curtailment of right to export. The Provincial law is supreme as to Property and Civil Rights, and the property being in the Province so long as it is—it is subject to the Provincial law; here nothing was done or attempted to be done which would interfere in any way with Export or Trade and Commerce; if the Respondents had complied with the Provincial law they could have proceeded on their way and could, if so minded, have exported the potatoes. Can it be said that anything that was done by the Appellants was contrary to law? With great respect to the learned Judge who granted the Injunction—I am compelled to say that it was not a case for an interim injunction (until after the trial)—there was nothing in the case to at all establish that the Board was in any way “interfering or preventing the Plaintiffs (the Respondents), their servants or agents, from exporting potatoes”; the duty upon the Respondents was to comply with the Provincial law, then export the potatoes when they were so minded.

The appeal of course only has reference to an interlocutory injunction and I do not find it necessary to cite authorities going into the merits of the action.

That the Provincial law is effectual in respect of “Property and Civil Rights” is beyond question; that being the case, there must be compliance with that law. The Respondents have not complied with it and seek, by the statement only that the potatoes are for export, to escape from compliance with the provisions of the Provincial law—the Provincial law in no respect affecting the right to export the potatoes. To admit of any such claimed right would be the complete nullification of the Provincial law.

No questions of *ultra vires* as to the Provincial Marketing Act requires to be dealt with as the learned Counsel for the Respondents stated he was not contending that.

I would allow the appeal—the Injunction to be set aside.

(Sgd.) A. E. McPHILLIPS, J.A.

Vancouver, B.C., 4th November, 1936.

#### COURT OF APPEAL.

CHUNG CHUCK AND MAH LAI	}	JUDGMENT OF
vs.		THE HONOURABLE
LESLIE GILMORE <i>et al.</i>		MR. JUSTICE McQUARRIE.

I agree with my learned brother McPhillips that this appeal should be allowed and the Injunction dissolved and discharged.

(Sgd.) W. G. McQUARRIE, J.A.

Vancouver, B.C., 4th November, 1936.



I may say upon that argument practically the same grounds of argument were advanced as have been advanced here, although technically the contention of *ultra vires* was not advanced. I do not propose to refer to what I might say of the multitude of cases to which we have been referred where questions of *ultra vires* have received consideration in the Courts during past years. Of course I look upon them with the greatest respect, but it will well be said that they in the main have reference to the particular facts of each case. Here we have a Constitution Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1867—Canada and its various Provinces have advanced by leaps and bounds since that time—and time has developed woe-necessary to cope with conditions in the industrial and agrarian life of the people. The necessary to cope with conditions in the industrial and agrarian life of the people. The scheme of the Constitution is democratic and the legislation may well be presumed to be the voice of the people. Here we have legislation upon a subject-matter wholly and exclusively within the power of the Legislature of the Province coming within "Property and Civil Rights"; my conception of the principle to be borne in mind is that all reasonable and proper legislative control of—as we have here—Natural Products must reside in the Provincial Legislature, and it is idle to contend otherwise; if not, the statutory grant of exclusive authority becomes wholly abrogated. It cannot be the province of the Courts to say that this or that conferred authority shall not be exercised when what is legislated may be fairly and reasonably be considered to be incidental to the exercise of the express constitutional power conferred. We have had submission after submission from Counsel at the Bar—which would, if given effect to, be absolutely prohibitive of anything being done to exercise the constitutional powers conferred upon the Legislature of the Province—"levies are illegal"—I will not go on to detail them—and if given effect to it would be impossible to bring about reasonable control in marketing within the Province. The Natural Products are the growth and production of the Province and the Legislature in the public interest has legislated in respect thereto—being something to be done with the Natural Products of the Province—such as orderly and systematic growth and production and method of control in marketing. Wherein can it be said that there is the exercise of legislative authority within the Province beyond that conferred by Statute? The legislation is not approved by all—that is profitless contention.

The Legislature of the Province is clothed with the constitutional and statutory authority in the premises—namely, "Property and Civil Rights"—and it is an exclusive authority. In my opinion, and with the greatest respect to all contrary opinion, when constitutional powers are to be considered there must be some elasticity in the construction; the constitutional authority is not for the day only of its passage and enactment—it must be read—with the changing conditions of the times—always to be applied to the requirements not only of the time of the passage and enactment, but to the continuing development and industrial advancement and change that years bring about. I am reminded of what Lord Shaw said in *Att.-Gen. for Nigeria v. Holt & Co.* 84 L.J.P.C. (1915), at p. 105:—

"The law must adapt itself to the conditions of modern society and trade."

Here we have had great development in the long years since 1867, and in the wisdom of the Legislature it is deemed in the public interest to provide for the regulation of the marketing and disposition within the Province of the Natural Products of the Province. Can it be reasonably said that this is not a conferred constitutional power and an exclusive one under the "British North America Act"—enjoyed by the Province? In my opinion it cannot, and if that be a correct view of the law I cannot see in what respect the Act called in question may be said to be *ultra vires*.

A. E. McPHILLIPS, J.A.

#### REASONS FOR THE OPINION OF THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE M. A. MACDONALD.

In discussing the finding that the "Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act" is, to its full extent, *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, I will refer to the provisions of a Consolidated Act placed before us by Counsel during argument for convenience only, as it includes in proper form and place the two amendments to the main Act of 1934 (B.C. Stats., 1934, chap. 38; B.C. Stats., 1936, chap. 34; and B.C. Stats., 1936 (2nd Session), chap. 30). It may now be found in the R.S.B.C. 1936 as chap. 165.

The question may best be dealt with by considering the grounds upon which it was submitted that the Act is *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature.

(1.) It was said—not I think with much confidence—that because by sec. 2 the words "Dominion Act" wherever found is defined to mean the "Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934," of the Dominion of Canada recently held to be *ultra vires* by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, together with a definition of the "Dominion Board" in the same section and further references elsewhere (e.g., in secs. 6, 8, and 11) to Dominion Boards created, or to be created, that the whole Act is, if not *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature, at least valueless. That is not so. We look at the Act as it stands. The Dominion "Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934," has no longer any validity, but it is not fatal to the Provincial Act to mention by name that legislative effort. It is still at least a paper writing capable of identification by reference. The draftsman may have had in mind that the Dominion Parliament at some future date may pass complementary marketing legislation within its powers as recently defined. If so, by a slight amendment—assuming a new Dominion Act will have another title—the definition of "Dominion Act" may be altered to refer to one of a later date. For the present the phrases are harmless and no objection should be raised to permitting them to remain in the Act in suspension for possible future use. As a Statute is always speaking, on the passage of a Dominion Marketing Act, these references will have a meaning and may remain in the meantime without affecting, much less destroying, the presently operative sections of the Act.

Sec. 7, for example, providing that:—

"Every Provincial board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, perform any function or duty and exercise any power imposed or conferred upon it by or pursuant to the Dominion Act, with reference to the marketing of a natural product"—



is academic at present, but may be operative in the future. If so, there is, I think, no doubt that the Provincial Legislature may clothe a Board of its own creation with the capacity to perform functions and to carry out duties conferred upon it by a Dominion Act. If the Dominion Parliament confers on a Provincial Board certain duties sec. 7 creates a capacity to undertake it (*Bonanza Creek Gold Mining Company, Ltd. v. The King* (1916) 1 A.C. 566). Conversely, by sec. 8 similar powers may be exercised by a Dominion Board if created by later legislation. The same principle applies to sec. 9 (1). We are not concerned with the details of marketing schemes and it will not be presumed that under these sections, either a Provincial or Dominion Board, acting independently, in co-operation, or as an agent, will exercise powers beyond the competency of either Parliament to bestow. Any incident of that kind should be dealt with if, and when, it arises as an act without statutory sanction.

(2.) Another objection raised to the whole Act was based on an alleged unauthorized delegation of legislative authority to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The powers conferred, it was submitted, are not merely ancillary to the provisions of the Act designed to make it effective, but rather amount to an abdication of legislative authority. *Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien v. Ross and Attorney-General of Alberta* (1937) Vol. II., W.W.R. 353, was relied upon and the legislation there considered compared with the Act under review herein. I will only consider our own Act.

The first answer to this contention is that there is no abrogation of legislative authority. The main Act is not merely a skeleton Act without any substantive statement of policy or intent. Its scope and purpose, apart from any reference to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is disclosed in sec. 4 (1), reading as follows:—

“4. (1.) The purpose and intent of this Act is to provide for the control and regulation in any or all respects of the transportation, packing, storage, and marketing of natural products within the Province, including the prohibition of such transportation, packing, storage, and marketing in whole or in part.”

This section makes, not general but detailed provision for each phase of the regulation and control of the marketing of natural products as defined in sec. 2, viz., in so far as transportation (distribution), packing, storage, and marketing is concerned, including prohibitions necessary to enforce control. It is then followed by subsec. (2), authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to establish, vary, and revoke schemes and to regulate and control marketing not beyond the scope of sec. 4 (1), but within it. True, it gives to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to constitute marketing boards, but that power, in principle, is similar to powers given to the Board of Licence Commissioners considered by the Judicial Committee in *Hodge v. The Queen* and later referred to. In fact, after comparing, as I have done, the two Acts, one need not go farther to justify this legislation, in so far as the question of delegation is concerned.

It was said, however, that by sec. 5 additional so-called legislative powers were conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, eleven in all (subsecs. (a) to (k), both inclusive) not covered by substantive provisions in the Act. If these were in fact additional powers it would not, I think, be material, so long as they relate—as they do—to marketing and control. In fact, however, no additional powers are conferred. It was not necessary to insert the word “additional” in the introductory clause in sec. 5. All the powers conferred, speaking generally, relate to the regulation of the packing, storing, marketing, and distribution of natural products within the Province. Licensing and price-fixing is part of that regulation and control. No authority is given to regulate or control in an adjoining Province.

The suggestion appeared to be that the details found in the subsections to sec. 5 and contemplated therein should each be the subject of an independent legislative enactment. That is not possible, desirable or necessary. A number of boards are contemplated for a large variety of products, each with schemes differing in detail and subject, doubtless, to constant changes as exigencies arise. The only practical way of legislating in respect to this question of property and civil rights within the Province and in relation to matters of a merely local nature such as this, was to entrust details to boards under the general supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with, however, the main Act (sec. 4) outlining policy and specifying the specific features of marketing and control dealt with by the Legislature.

We were referred by Senator Farris to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Re Gray* (1918) 57 S.C.R. 150, on the question of delegation. It was discussed by Harvey, C.J.A., in *Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien v. Ross and Attorney-General of Alberta*, supra, in giving the judgment of the Appellate Division, and this decision was relied upon by Mr. Hossie. At p. 358 Harvey, C.J.A., said:—

“In that case (*In re Gray*) there had undoubtedly been given legislative authority to the Governor-General in Council. But as pointed out that was a case of emergency and urgency. It was a war measure and it has been more than once pointed out by the Judicial Committee that in such a case the residuary power conferred by section 91 upon the Dominion Parliament may be resorted to.”

His Lordship added, referring to the Alberta Act:—

“This is neither a war measure nor is it Dominion legislation, so the case cited would appear to have no application.”

With the greatest respect I cannot agree with this view. It was not said in *Re Gray*, as I read the reasons for judgment, that it was a case of emergency and urgency and because of that aspect the delegation ought to be treated as valid; nor is there any intimation that if the Supreme Court of Canada had under consideration peace-time legislation of comparable import the decision would be different. Once it is found that the Federal or Provincial Parliament is legislating in respect to a subject-matter within its competence, I do not think, on principle or on authority, powers of delegation are enlarged or restricted by the presence or absence of a state of war or any other emergency. On the contrary, the governing principles are outlined in a well-known passage in *Hodge v. The Queen*, later discussed, and are not subject to alteration by national exigencies.

In *Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co. v. Manitoba Free Press* (1924) 93 L.J.P.C. 101, it was held by the Judicial Committee that in an emergency the Federal Parliament might legislate for the general welfare of Canada although the subject-matter of the legislation related to property and civil rights; in other words, were it not for the emergency such legislation would be within the competency only of a Provincial Legislature. It was pointed out that when the emergency passed legislation of this character, if retained, would become *ultra vires*; i.e., “when it is no longer called for” (p. 106). That principle does not apply to



delegation of authority, viz., *intra vires* at one stage; *ultra vires* at another. The decision of the Board was based upon an interpretation of the "British North America Act."

I do not think any interpretation of that instrument will support the view, however, that wider powers of delegation arise with the approach of an emergency. Viscount Haldane, at p. 105, said:—

"The general control of property and civil rights for normal purposes remains with the Provincial Legislatures, but questions may arise by reason of the special circumstances of the national emergency which concern nothing short of the peace, order, and good government of Canada as a whole."

Within the meaning of the words at the commencement of sec. 91, questions relating to peace, order, and good government, under a proper interpretation of the "Constitution Act," may arise, as an overriding consideration where under ordinary circumstances a question of civil rights only is involved. Such a decision is in harmony with the provisions of the "British North America Act": "It is proprietary and civil rights in new relations which they do not present in normal times, which have to be dealt with: and these relations which affect Canada as an entirety, fall within section 91, because in their fullness they extend beyond what section 92 can really cover" (p. 105). This view, or interpretation, is also supported by a reference to the fact that residuary powers were given to the central government, "and the preamble of the statute declares the intention to be that the Dominion should have a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." The Judicial Committee do not say, in dealing with legislation of this character affecting property and civil rights passed by the Dominion Parliament during an emergency, that the terms of the "British North America Act" may be ignored. It is freely interpreted.

When we turn to the question of delegation of authority to subordinate bodies, no support can be found in the constitution for the view that it is affected by emergencies. That authority, as intimated, is based on well-known principles discussed in *Hodge v. The Queen* (1883) 9 A.C. 117, where at p. 132 it is said:—

"When the British North America Act enacted that there should be a legislature for Ontario, and that its legislative assembly should have exclusive authority to make laws for the Province and for provincial purposes in relation to the matters enumerated in sect. 92, it conferred powers not in any sense to be exercised by delegation from or as agents of the Imperial Parliament, but authority as plenary and as ample within the limits prescribed by sect. 92 as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow. Within these limits of subjects and area the local legislature is supreme, and has the same authority as the Imperial Parliament, or the Parliament of the Dominion, would have had under like circumstances to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation authority to make by-laws or resolutions as to subjects specified in the enactment, and with the object of carrying the enactment into operation and effect."

"It is obvious that such an authority is ancillary to legislation, and without it an attempt to provide for varying details and machinery to carry them out might become oppressive, or absolutely fail."

I am referring at present to the principles governing delegation of authority, not to whether or not the delegation itself in the case at bar is simply ancillary to legislation or an attempt at independent legislative efforts.

While it is clear that an emergency may change the aspect of property and civil rights giving it a national character without offence to the instrument, it is, I think, impossible to say that the legal principles referred to applicable to delegation of authority change their complexion with the state of the nation. That would be a new and, I think, an unwarranted conception.

If, however, the Supreme Court of Canada in *Re Gray* held otherwise, leaving aside for the moment the decision in *Hodge v. The Queen*, we would be governed by it. One should not be misled by the fact that a War Measures Act (Statutes of Canada, 1915, chap. 2) was considered, i.e., emergency legislation. The question decided was the validity of sec. 6 conferring special powers on the Governor in Council and an Order in Council or regulations passed thereunder. If the Court intended to hold that this was a valid delegation only because of the nature of the legislation itself and the state of the country, it would doubtless say so with the clearness displayed by Viscount Haldane in the *Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co.* decision. The then Chief Justice of Canada made no reference to this aspect. He referred (p. 156) to sec. 6 of the "War Measures Act, 1914," and said:—

"The practice of authorizing administrative bodies to make regulations to carry out the object of an Act, instead of setting out all the details in the Act itself, is well known and its legality is unquestioned. But it is said that the power to make such regulations could not constitutionally be granted to such an extent as to enable the express provisions of a statute to be amended or repealed; that under the constitution parliament alone is to make laws, the Governor-in-Council to execute them, and the court to interpret them; that it follows that no one of these fundamental branches of government can constitutionally either delegate or accept the functions of any other branch."

Then the Chief Justice proceeded to say:—

"In view of *Rex v. Halliday* (1917 A.C. 260) I do not think this broad proposition can be maintained."

*Rex v. Halliday*, although concerned with the "Defence of the Realm Act," was not decided on the basis that an emergency altered the existing law. Lord Finlay, L.C., said, at p. 264:—

"It is beyond all dispute that Parliament has power to authorize the making of such a regulation. The only question is whether on a true construction of the act it has done so." [The italics are mine.]

Further, at p. 157, in *Re Gray*, the Chief Justice said:—

"Parliament cannot indeed abdicate its functions but within reasonable limits at any rate it can delegate its powers to the executive government. Such powers must necessarily be subject to determination at any time by Parliament, and needless to say the acts of the executive, under its delegated authority, must fall within the ambit of the legislative pronouncement by which its authority is measured."

This language employed in a decision binding upon us is applicable to the case at bar. In further support of the view that the opinion of the Chief Justice was not affected by any



consideration except a question of interpretation and of general powers of Parliament, he said, at p. 157:—

“I cannot, however, find anything in that Constitutional Act which, so far as material to the question now under consideration, would impose any limitation on the authority of the Parliament of Canada to which the Imperial Parliament is not subject.”

His decision is based on the view that “the language of section 6 is admittedly broad enough to cover power to make regulations for the raising of military forces” (p. 157). Nor does it follow because his Lordship states at p. 159 that “the enlightened men who framed that section and the members of Parliament who adopted it, were providing for a very great emergency,” that he found the delegation could only be supported on the ground that an emergency existed, because he proceeded to say that as they were providing for an emergency “they must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense and to have intended what they have said.” Nor do I think the conclusion that this delegation was only considered valid because of conditions can be reached from the final words of the Chief Justice, at p. 160, viz.:—

“Our legislators were no doubt impressed in the hour of peril with the conviction that the safety of the country is the supreme law against which no other law can prevail. It is our clear duty to give effect to their patriotic intention.”

The passage preceding this extract makes it clear that his Lordship was referring merely to the passage of the “War Measures Act” itself and to the duty of giving effect to it.

I turn to the judgment of Duff, J., now the Chief Justice of Canada. He simply expressed the view that (p. 168):—

“unless the language of the first branch of section 6 is affected by a qualifying context or by subsequent statutory modification the order-in-council of the 20th April (the subject-matter of which in the above expressed view is indisputably within the scope of the ‘War Measures Act’) is authorized by it.”

At p. 169, referring to the function of the Court in construing legislative enactments, his Lordship said:—

“It ought not, moreover, to be forgotten in passing upon this argument for a narrow construction, that this Act of Parliament supervened upon a decision which was the most significant, indeed the most revolutionary decision in the history of the country, namely—that an Expeditionary Force of Canadian soldiers should take part in the war with Germany as actual combatants on the Continent of Europe; a decision which would entail, as everybody recognized, measures of great magnitude; requiring as a condition of swift and effective action that extraordinary powers be possessed by the executive.”

This excerpt was referred to by Mr. Hossie in support of the contention that, in the view of the present Chief Justice, a state of war gave validity to the delegation of powers under consideration. That was not the subject-matter under discussion. He was, the context shows, contesting the view that a narrow construction should be given to sec. 6, not in relation to unwarranted delegation of powers, but rather as to whether or not authority was given to the Governor in Council to repeal the “Militia Act.” The question of whether or not an emergency affected the extent of delegated authority was not discussed. That would be a concrete subject calling for pointed discussion. It is clear, too, from the following passage that his Lordship brought to the consideration of this aspect of the case no such adventitious aid. At p. 170 he said:—

“It is a very extravagant description of this enactment to say that it professes (on any construction of it) to delegate to the Governor-in-Council the whole legislative authority of parliament. The authority devolving upon the Governor-in-Council is, as already observed, strictly conditioned in two respects: First—It is exercisable during war only. Secondly—The measures passed under it must be such as the Governor-in-Council deems advisable by reason of war. There is no attempt to substitute the executive for parliament in the sense of disturbing the existing balance of constitutional authority by aggrandizing the prerogative at the expense of the legislature. The powers granted could at any time be revoked and anything done under them nullified by parliament, which parliament did not, and for that matter could not, abandon any of its own legislative jurisdiction. The true view of the effect of this type of legislation is that the subordinate body in which the law-making authority is vested by it is intended to act as the agent or organ of the legislature and that the acts of the agent take effect by virtue of the antecedent legislative declaration (express or implied) that they shall have the force of law.”

Again—and I regard it as conclusive—there would be no point to the example his Lordship gave of “a striking instance of the delegation, so called, of legislative authority with which the devolution effected by the War Measures Act may usefully be contrasted” (p. 170), viz., in the example afforded in the government of the North West Territories by a council, exercising extensive legislative powers, if his judgment was based on the view that an emergency only justified, in law, the delegation of authority under the “War Measures Act” reviewed by the Court. The validity of that Act, with its large delegation of powers, was, he said, “never doubted,” and it “of course involved a degree of devolution far beyond anything attempted by the ‘War Measures Act.’” That of course was not emergency legislation. He proceeded to say, p. 171:—

“In the case of the ‘War Measures Act’ (and it is equally true of the marketing act) there was not only no abandonment of legal authority, but no indication of any intention to abandon control and no actual abandonment of control in fact, and the council on whom was to rest the responsibility for exercising the powers given was the Ministry responsible directly to Parliament and dependent upon the will of Parliament for the continuance of its official existence. The point of constitutional incapacity seems indeed to be singularly destitute of substance.”

The judgment of Anglin, J., later Chief Justice, remains to be considered. He summarized the only points raised for discussion at p. 175, as follows:—

“Against the validity of the orders-in-council it is urged that Parliament cannot delegate its major legislative functions to any other body; that it has not delegated to the Governor-in-Council the right to legislate at all so as to repeal, alter or derogate from any statutory provision enacted by it; that if such power has been conferred it can validly be exercised only when parliament is not in session.”



If the point was taken that, in any event, the delegation was valid only because of war conditions he would in all likelihood have mentioned it. Significantly enough, no one made that statement nor is there any reference to it in the report of arguments of Counsel. Anglin, J., rested his decision, not on special grounds of that character, but quite properly, if I may say so, on the authority of *Hodge v. The Queen* and similar decisions. He said, at p. 176:—

“A complete abdication by Parliament of its legislative functions is something so inconceivable that the constitutionality of an attempt to do anything of the kind need not be considered. Short of such an abdication, any limited delegation would seem to be within the ambit of a legislative jurisdiction certainly as wide as that of which it has been said by incontrovertible authority that it is as plenary and as ample . . . as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its powers possessed and could bestow. . . . I am of the opinion that it was within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada to delegate to the Governor-in-Council the power to enact the impugned orders-in-council. To hold otherwise would be very materially to restrict the legislative powers of Parliament.”

References to the existence of war and the defence and welfare of Canada found at p. 178, and to apprehended war and emergency at p. 180, do not disclose that in his Lordship's view the extent and scope of the delegation was only justified thereby. These expressions naturally appear because of the subject-matter of the Act. When, too, at pp. 181 and 182, he said: “We are living in extraordinary times which necessitate the taking of extraordinary measures,” he is referring to the passage of the “War Measures Act” itself, not to the principles upon which delegation of authority is based. This is shown by the passage immediately following:—

“At all events all we, as a court of justice, are concerned with is to satisfy ourselves what powers Parliament intended to confer and that it possessed the legislative jurisdiction requisite to confer them. Upon both these points, after giving to them such consideration as has been possible, I entertain no doubt. . . .”

He concludes:—

“It has also been urged that such wide powers are open to abuse. This argument has often been presented and as often rejected by the courts as affording no sufficient reason for holding that powers, however wide, if conferred in language admitting of no doubt as to the purpose and intent of the legislature, should be restricted.”

I think, therefore, *In Re Gray* is a decision applicable to the case at bar. I refer also to the language of Davies, J., in *Oumet v. Bazin* (1912) 46 S.C.R. 502, at 514.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee in *Hodge v. The Queen* (1883) 9 A.C. 117, holding that the Legislature had authority under the Ontario “Liquor Licence Act” of 1877 to delegate to a Board of Licence Commissioners power to make police or municipal regulations, create offences, and fix penalties supports the validity of the Act under review. Assuming that the Legislature had the right to exercise the powers conferred on the Licence Commissioners, could it delegate such powers to the Board? We assume for the present that it was within the competency of the Provincial Legislature to pass the Marketing Act and to legislate in respect to all the matters entrusted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In the Court of Queen's Bench in Ontario the unanimous judgment of that Court, later reversed by the Court of Appeal, was delivered by Hagarty, C.J. Sir Barnes Peacock, in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee, referred to this judgment at p. 124. That Court expressed the view now advanced in support of the contention that the Act under review herein is a skeleton Act without substantive provisions and therefore *ultra vires*. Hagarty, C.J., said:—

“The Legislature had not enacted any of these (referring to the resolutions of the Board) but has merely authorized each Board in its discretion to make them. It seems very difficult, in our judgment, to hold that the Confederation Act gives any such power of delegating authority, first of creating a quasi offence, and then of punishing it by fine or imprisonment. We think it is a power that must be exercised by the legislature alone.”

As stated, the Court of Appeal, holding that the delegation was justified, reversed that decision.

The Act considered (Ontario Revised Statutes, 1877, chap. 181) should be read, particularly secs. 3, 4, and 5, to compare it with similar sections in the “Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act,” and to observe the drastic powers to decide and to legislate conferred upon the Board of Licence Commissioners. What might be termed legislative power by a subordinate body was given to the Board. To refer to a few only, power was given to define by resolution (or, as the Judicial Committee say, by-laws, p. 135) the conditions and qualifications necessary to obtain tavern or shop licences; to limit the number of licences; to declare that a limited number of persons qualified to have tavern licences might be exempted from the necessity of providing all the tavern accommodation otherwise required by law; to regulate licensed taverns and shops; define the duties and powers of licence inspectors, and to impose penalties for infraction of the Board's resolutions. Power was given to the agent of the Legislature to create offences not provided for in the substantive provisions of the Act and to impose penalties (sec. 5). Some of these powers are covered by substantive provisions in the main Act (e.g., exemption from the necessity of providing the hotel accommodation required by law—see sec. 19), while others are not.

These powers, the Judicial Committee say at p. 131, were “similar to, though not identical in all respects with, the powers then belonging to municipal institutions under the previously existing laws passed by the local parliaments.”

It was contended that the Imperial Parliament had not conferred on the local legislature authority to delegate these powers, and “that the power conferred by the Imperial Parliament in the local legislature should be exercised in full by that body and by that body alone,” and “the maxim *delegatus non potest delegare* was relied on” (pp. 131–2). As to this contention their Lordships said:—

“The objection thus raised by the appellants is founded on an entire misconception of the true character and position of the provincial legislatures. They are in no sense delegates of or acting under any mandate from the Imperial Parliament. When the British North America Act enacted that there should be a legislature for Ontario, and that its legislative assembly should have exclusive authority to make laws for the Province and for provincial purposes in relation to the matters enumerated in sec. 92, it conferred powers not in any sense to be exercised by delegation from or as agents



"of the Imperial Parliament, but authority as plenary and as ample within the limits prescribed by sec. 92 as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow. Within these limits of subjects and area the local legislature is supreme, and has the same authority as the Imperial Parliament, or the Parliament of the Dominion, would have had under like circumstances to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation authority to make by-laws or resolutions as to subjects specified in the enactment, and with the object of carrying the enactment into operation and effect.

"It is obvious that such an authority is ancillary to legislation, and without it an attempt to provide for varying details and machinery to carry them out might become oppressive, or absolutely fail."

Again, at p. 132, "it was argued that a legislature committing important regulations to agents or delegates effaces itself." As to that submission, repeated in the case at bar, the Board said:—

"That is not so. It retains its powers intact, and can, whenever it pleases, destroy the agency it has created and set up another, or take the matter directly into his own hands. How far it shall seek the aid of subordinate agencies, and how long it shall continue them, are matters for each legislature, and not for Courts of Law, to decide." [The italics are mine.]

And at pp. 133-34:—

"The provincial legislature having thus the authority to impose imprisonment with or without hard labor had also power to delegate similar authority to the municipal body which it created called the Licence Commissioners."

The Judicial Committee treated the powers conferred as similar to those exercised by municipal institutions—municipal or police regulations, interfering with liberty of action to the extent necessary to prevent disorder and abuses. In the case at bar authority is delegated to a higher body, viz., to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for a purpose precisely similar having regard to the character of the legislation, viz., to interfere with liberty of action and to control to the extent necessary to carry out the purely local and provincial purpose of the Act to regulate and control the marketing of natural products within the Province. It is "a limited discretionary authority" (p. 132).

It is of assistance to mention that the Board referred to "the very full and elaborate judgment of the (Ontario) Court of Appeal" containing "abundance of precedents for this legislation" (p. 132). In view of this statement in approval, I refer to the report of that decision found in 1881-2/Ont. A.R. 246. It supports the view that a legislature may delegate "whatever may be necessary to carry into effect the enactments of the legislature itself" (p. 254). The examples given by Spragge, C.J., at pp. 254 and 255, include legislation delegating to the judiciary the power to make rules and orders of Court, a power now conferred in this Province on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. He points out, at p. 255, that the Imperial Parliament has from time to time "delegated large powers of a like nature to the judiciary, and in the recent judicature acts powers that are essentially legislative in their character." In fact, should the Courts now declare that Provincial Legislatures, functioning for so many years with the authority of the Judicial Committee as disclosed in *Hodge v. The Queen*, have not the authority to delegate taken in the legislation under review, many long-standing Acts of similar import will be open to attack. Such a view would cripple legislative efforts. This is particularly true in legislation of the character under review, concerned with economic planning. Dealing with the marketing of a great variety of natural products by a large number of distinct boards, with different schemes suited to the product dealt with; with rules and regulations differing in respect to each commodity and the necessity to alter and repeal arising from time to time, it is impossible to avoid conferring large discretionary powers of a regulatory character on the delegatee and equally impossible to outline such powers, except in a general way, in the substantive portions of the Act.

The Act under review does not create a new deliberative body with the right to legislate. It would not be wise to attempt to define the area over which a power to delegate may be exercised. "In all these questions of *ultra vires* it is the wisest course not to widen the discussion by considerations not necessarily involved in the decision of the point in controversy" (*Hodge v. The Queen* (1883) 9 A.C., at p. 128). It is enough to say, having regard to the particular powers delegated in the Act under review, they are, in view of the decisions discussed, within the competency of the Provincial Legislature to bestow.

I may add that, on principle, or authority, or in the "British North America Act" itself, I cannot find any support for Mr. Hossie's submission that the full powers of delegation existing in the Imperial Parliament before 1867, and considered in *Hodge v. The Queen*, are exercisable only by the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec. I can find no authority in the sections of the "British North America Act" to which we were referred—sec. 65 and others—for this novel view.

The views expressed heretofore are not affected by the judgment of the Judicial Committee in "The Initiative and Referendum Act" (1919) A.C. 935. There a Manitoba Act was held to be *ultra vires* because it purported to alter the position of the Lieutenant-Governor by compelling him to submit a proposed Act for enactment to the electors, not the Legislature. That point does not arise in this appeal. The Board refer incidentally to the question of delegation at p. 945, pointing out that sec. 92 of the "British North America Act" "entrusts the legislative power in a Province to its legislature and to that legislature only." "No doubt," Viscount Haldane continues, "a body with a power of legislation on the subjects entrusted to it so ample as that enjoyed by a Provincial legislature in Canada could while preserving its own capacity intact seek the assistance of subordinate agencies" (*Hodge v. The Queen*). "But it does not follow that it can create and endow with its own capacity a new legislative power not created by the act to which it owes its existence. Their Lordships do no more than draw attention to the gravity of the constitutional questions which thus arise." This language, although not necessary to the decision, may well be accepted. Their Lordships were considering an Act where the "new legislative power" was not the Governor in Council, a part of the Legislature, but a body further removed from the source of power, viz., the electors of the Province. Further, there is no ground for the submission that under the "Natural Products Marketing Act" a new legislative body with powers equal to that of the Legislature has been created. There is no surrender of legislative functions. The Manitoba Act attempted to change the constitution. I may add that apparently it was not suggested that the powers of delegation of the Manitoba Legislature were more restricted than in Ontario.



(3.) A further objection was based on sec. 91 (2), viz., that it purports to regulate trade and commerce; also that it contravenes sec. 121 of the "British North America Act." I do not think the latter point calls for discussion. As to "trade and commerce," interference by the Provincial Legislature with the storing, packing, transporting, marketing, and distribution of natural products, native to the Province and within it, can be fully explained as a local function. It does not affect general trade. We were referred to the phrase "prohibition of such transportation" in sec. 4 (1) of the Act and to the word "transporting" in sec. 5 and elsewhere. This, however, is not general legislation purporting to control transportation as a Railway Board might control it. Transportation is affected as an incident only, in the regulation and control of marketing. The Provincial Legislature could prevent the transportation, within the Province of articles injurious to health or likely to spread blight or disease. If it can regulate, within the Province, the distribution of natural products, it can, to the extent necessary to enforce its own regulations, interfere with transportation. Distribution involves transportation. Nor can immunity from interference be obtained by a declaration of the owner that the goods are in transit to foreign parts. He may be stopped. Further, an official, properly authorized, doing so would not be doing an act in relation to interprovincial trade. The right of a Provincial Government to regulate a fleet of trucks as to speed, weight, etc., could not be disputed on the ground that they were engaged only in transporting products from one province to another. That would not be an interference with trade and transportation. Provincial legislation in respect to, or in relation to, property and civil rights and to matters of local concern is valid although it might affect interprovincial trade. It would not be legislation in relation to interprovincial trade.

It was submitted that the definition of "Natural Products" in sec. 2 includes agricultural and other products produced anywhere in Canada. That is not so. Clearly it does not apply to Alberta wheat. This is a Provincial Act speaking with a local voice and natural products within the Province only are contemplated. The Act should be so read and construed if it is reasonably possible to do so. As often pointed out, it should be assumed that the Legislature meant to act constitutionally. As long as the products remain in the Province they are subject to control by legislation in respect to property and civil rights. Once they pass beyond the boundary-line, control ceases. This Act, unlike the legislation considered in *Lawson v. Interior Tree Fruit & Vegetable Committee* (1931) S.C.R. 389, does not profess to operate extra-provincially. Regulation and control begins and ends within the Province.

The meaning of the words "regulation of trade and commerce" was discussed by the Judicial Committee in *Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada v. Parsons* (1881) 7 A.C. 96, at pp. 112 and 113. While the Board carefully "abstain on the present occasion from any attempt to define the limits of the authority of the dominion parliament in this direction" deciding only the point before it, they say, at p. 113, that the phrase "the regulation of trade and commerce does not comprehend the power to regulate by legislation the contracts of a particular business or trade, such as the business of fire insurance in a single province and therefore that its legislative authority does not in the present case conflict or compete with the power over property and civil rights assigned to the legislature of Ontario by No. 13 of Sect. 92." The legislation under review deals with the business of particular trades within the Province. To the same effect is the judgment of the Chief Justice of Canada, approved by the Judicial Committee. In *Re the (Dominion) Natural Products Marketing Act* (1934) 1936, S.C.R. 398. At p. 419, he said, after referring to a number of cases:—

"It would appear to result from these decisions that regulation of trade and commerce does not comprise in the sense in which it is used in sect. 91, the regulation of particular trades or occupations or a particular kind of business such as the insurance business in the provinces (or I would add the fruit and vegetable business) or the regulation of trade in particular commodities (e.g., milk, fruit, etc.) in so far as it is local in a provincial sense."

As intimated, the legislation we are concerned with on this reference differs materially from the Act considered in *Lawson v. Interior Tree Fruit & Vegetable Committee, Supra.* It was held to be legislation in respect to trade and commerce because it purported to regulate the conduct of people (and of trade) beyond the Province. That is abundantly clear from a perusal of the Act and the judgment of the Chief Justice of Canada. Our legislation deals with matters of local and provincial import only.

Strong support may be found in the judgment of the Chief Justice of Canada reported in 1936 S.C.R. 398, at p. 410 *et seq.*, for the view, having regard to the terms of the Dominion Marketing legislation, considered in *Re The (Dominion) Natural Products and Marketing Act, 1934*, and comparing it with the legislation under review, that the latter legislation is *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. I refer, without quoting it, to the last paragraph on p. 411, continuing on p. 412. The sec. 4 (1) (a) and (f) referred to will be found at p. 404. It bears a close resemblance to sections of our Provincial Marketing Act. Lord Atkin, too, in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee on the same Act ((1937) 1 W.W.R. 328, at 330), said:—

"There can be no doubt that the provisions of the Act cover transactions in any natural product which are completed within the Province and have no connection with inter-provincial or export trade. It is therefore plain that the act purports to affect property and civil rights in the Province and if not brought within one of the enumerated classes of subjects in sect. 91 [and it was not] must be beyond the competence of the Dominion legislature."

This language is susceptible of literal application to the Act under review. Lord Atkin said further, at p. 330:—

"Emphasis was laid upon those parts of the act which deal with provincial and export trade. But the regulation of trade and commerce does not permit the regulation of individual forms of trade and commerce confined to the Province."

Then follows an extract from the judgment of Duff, C.J., quoted with approval. Lord Atkin finds that "there is no answer to the contention that the act in substance invades the provincial field" (p. 330). When, therefore, we have a Provincial Act, stripped of the extra-provincial features considered by the Supreme Court of Canada in the *Lawson* case, *supra*, dealing solely with regulation and control of natural products within the Province, in the light of the views referred to, there can be little, if indeed any doubt at all, as to the competency



of the Provincial Legislature to pass this Act. With, too, "a totality of complete legislative authority" in the two legislative bodies, Federal and Provincial, it would be strange indeed, if with the fate of the Dominion Act before us dealing with the same subject-matter, this legislation should also fail, more particularly, as in my opinion at all events, expressed with deference to other views, the Provincial Legislature was careful not to leave "its own sphere" and encroach upon that of the other" (p. 332).

In my view the only ground—although I do not think it is a sound one—upon which this legislation could possibly be regarded as invalid is stated by Mr. Tilley in his argument in *Lower Mainland Dairy Products Sales Adjustment Committee v. Crystal Dairy Limited* (1933) A.C. 168, at 171. He submitted that "a province cannot legislate to regulate a trade which may pass outside the Province." These regulated products in many instances do finally pass beyond the Province to find a market, but there is no interference beyond the boundary-line. No effect was given by the Judicial Committee to this submission, although it should be added that it was not necessary to do so.

(4.) A final point raised at the bar calling for discussion was that regulation by licensing is not permissible. This feature of the Act was attacked on the ground that the power given to boards to fix and to collect licence fees amounts to the levy of an indirect tax. I do not agree. I think, too, we have gone a long way in reaching a conclusion on this point if we are right in the view that this legislation is *intra vires*, affecting property and civil rights and not "the regulation of trade and commerce." "Licences in their primary function" may be "instrumentalities for the control of trade—even local or provincial trade" (Duff, C.J., in *Lawson v. Interior Tree Fruit and Vegetable Committee* (1931) S.C.R. 357, at 364). This decision was relied upon by Mr. Hossie. We must, in applying the views of the Chief Justice in this decision, where reference is made to levies, remember that he is speaking in reference to an Act *ultra vires* of the Province. On the same page his Lordship said: "the imposition of these levies is merely ancillary, having for its object the creation of a fund to defray the expenses of working the machinery of the substantive scheme for the regulation of trade." In other words, levies were used as a means to that end.

The parts of the Act in reference to licensing are found in sec. 5, reading as follows:—

"5. Without limiting the generality of any of the other provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may vest in any Provincial board any or all of the following additional powers:—

"(c.) To require any or all persons engaged in the production, packing, transporting, storing, or marketing of the regulated product to register with and obtain licences from the board:

"(d.) To fix and collect yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly licence fees from any or all persons producing, packing, transporting, storing, or marketing the regulated product; and for this purpose to classify such persons into groups, and fix the licence fees payable by the members of the different groups in different amounts; and to recover any such licence fees by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction:

"(e.) To cancel any licence for violation of any provision of the scheme or of any order of the board or of the regulations:

"(j.) To use in carrying out the purposes of the scheme and paying the expenses of the Board any moneys received by the board."

It will be observed that the licence fee is required from "persons" and is not levied on commodities. In one aspect at least, it is an incident in regulation and control. Compulsory regulation and control cannot be carried out without a system of licensing or some other similar plan. As an incident, too, revenue is obtained for the Board.

Senator Farris referred us to the views expressed by the Chief Justice of Canada in *Re The Natural Products Marketing Act* (1934) 1936 S.C.R. 398, at 411. The difficulty was that his Lordship in the *Lawson* case, in the extract quoted, in referring to licences as instrumentalities for the control of trade, added the words "even local or provincial trade," implying, as Mr. Hossie submitted, that a system of licences as instrumentalities for the control of even local or provincial trade would be *ultra vires* of the Province. As stated, the words must be read in reference to the character of the Act considered. This phrase was used in considering the application of sec. 92 (9) of the "British North America Act." In any event, in the case referred to in 1936 S.C.R., at p. 411, the Chief Justice, after referring to *Hodge vs. The Queen* and stating that a Province may regulate by a local licensing system the trade in liquor, said, at p. 411:—

"It does not seem to admit of serious dispute that, if, regards natural products, as defined by the Act, the provinces are destitute of the powers to regulate the dealing with natural products in respect of the matters designated in section 4 (1), a, the powers of the provinces are much more limited than they have generally been supposed to be. If this defect of power exists in relation to natural products it exists in relation to anything that may be the subject of trade. Furthermore, if the Dominion has power to enact section 4 (1) (f) as a provision falling strictly within 'the regulation of trade and commerce,' then the provinces are destitute of the power to regulate, by licensing [the italics are mine] persons engaged in the production, the buying and selling, the shipping for sale or storage and the offering for sale, in an exclusively local and provincial way of business of any commodity or commodities."

Sec. 4 (1) (f) of the Dominion Act, found at p. 404 of the report and referred to in this extract, is a licensing section. His Lordship, I think, clearly indicates that the provinces have the right to regulate "by licensing persons engaged in the production, the buying and selling, the shipping for sale or storage, etc., in an exclusively local and provincial way."

I stated that a power to license appears to be inseparable from the compulsory regulation of the buying and selling of commodities in a local and provincial way, and while the extract referred to is not a decision on the Act under review, still, having regard to its provisions, it plainly indicates a view favourable to its validity in this regard. A province can regulate matters clearly within its legislative powers by a system of licensing.

The judgment in *Lower Mainland Dairy Products v. Crystal Dairy Ltd.* (1933) A.C. 168, is of no assistance. The Court was there concerned, not with licences on individuals, but with adjustment levies imposed on traders in the fluid-milk market imposed in the special manner set out in the Statute and referred to at p. 173 of the report. It was levied on the products sold and entered into the price. In addition to the adjustment levies, an "expense



levy" was collected from farmers to meet outlays of the committee. The latter is relied upon as comparable to the licences imposed by the Act under review. That is not so. It was levied for a special purpose, not as here, for at least a double purpose, one being an element in regulation. In any event it does not follow that if the "expense levy" stood alone it would be deemed a direct tax. It fell with the adjustment levies. At p. 175, Lord Thankerton said:—

"It seems to follow that the expenses levies in the present case *which are ancillary to the adjustment levies* must also be characterized as a tax." [The italics are mine.]

It would be, I think, difficult to justify the view that boards, instituted under an *intra vires* Act to regulate local trading, could not as a means of regulation, and to defray expenses, compel individuals concerned to procure a licence, and to adjust it in the manner provided in this Act. If a province can regulate the marketing of its own natural products it can do all things necessary—including the use of a licensing system—to make it effective. Licensing is a common feature of many provincial Acts. Because in *Russell v. The Queen* (1882) 7 A.C. 829, at 837, in discussing heading 9 of sec. 92, it is said "that the power of granting licences is not assigned to the Provincial legislature for the purpose of regulating trade but in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial, local, or municipal purposes," it does not follow that, speaking generally, a licence may not be an incident of, or a necessary factor in, the regulation and control of natural products in the same way that "grading" might be provided for as an aid in price regulation. Nor would it be material if as an additional use it provided revenue to carry on the work of the Board. This reference by the Judicial Committee was based on heading (9) of sec. 91.

Then it was said that this is indirect taxation. I think not. It may be said that, in some way, every licence imposed by provincial authority on an auctioneer, fisherman, or lawyer enters into the cost of some commodity or service and has a tendency to be passed on to others. That possibility does not determine the character of the levy as a direct tax. In *Brewers and Malsters Assn. vs. Att.-Gen. Ontario* (1897) A.C. 231, at 237, Lord Herschell said:—

"It is of course possible that in individual instances the person on whom the tax is imposed may be able to shift the burden to some other shoulders. But this may happen in the case of every direct tax."

One must look at the primary purpose of the tax. If it is placed on a named commodity for a specified amount, one knows that it is imposed, not for general purposes, but in relation to an article of commerce; that it enters into its cost and must be added (or will likely be added) to the selling price. That cannot be said of every licence fee on individuals. It is graduated according to the productive power of the licensee. It follows that, viewing it reasonably, it has not a tendency to enter into and to enhance the price of any product in the sense disclosed in the cases. That is not the purpose nor in fact the normal operation of the levy. It is doubtless so infinitesimal, having regard to the total volume of trade, that no thought is given, first, to estimating it, and, second, to adding it to the price. These licence fees in substance for "the nature of a tax is one of substance" (*Attorney-General Manitoba v. Attorney-General for Canada* (1925) A.C. 361, at 366) are demanded from the person intended to pay it without expectation or intention to indemnify himself at the expense of another. It may be of some assistance to point out that Viscount Haldane, in the case just referred to, in agreeing with the Supreme Court of Canada that the tax on contracts made for the sale of grain for future delivery was an indirect tax, said in support of that view, at p. 567: "The tax is not a licence tax."

It follows that I would answer the question submitted in the negative. It is wholly *intra vires* of the Provincial Legislature.

M. A. MACDONALD, J.A.

Victoria, B.C., July 8th, 1937.

1155-oc21

#### COURTS OF ASSIZE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of the "Supreme Court Act," chapter 51 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924," sittings of the Supreme Court for the transaction of the business of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be held at the Court-house, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the places and on the dates as follows:—

##### 1937—FALL ASSIZES.

Nanaimo, Monday, October 25th, 1937—Criminal and Civil.

Kamloops, Monday, November 8th, 1937—Criminal and Civil.

New Westminster, Monday, November 15th, 1937—Criminal and Civil.

Revelstoke, Monday, November 15th, 1937—Criminal and Civil.

And that sittings of the Supreme Court for the transaction of the business of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be held at the Court-house, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the place and on the date as follows:—

Vernon, Monday, November 15th, 1937—Criminal and Civil.

GORDON MCG. SLOAN,  
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,  
Victoria, B.C., January 26th, 1937.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

##### TIMBER SALE X22307.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 16th day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22307, to cut 5,432,000 feet of fir, cedar, white pine, and hemlock on part of Surveyed Timber Licence 9495P near Thurston Bay and Chameleon Harbour, Sonora Island, Sayward Land District.

Two years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Vancouver, B.C.

967-se16

##### CARIBOO DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claim, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Quesnel:—  
Lot 9470.—"Austin Fraction."

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., August 26th, 1937. 925-au26



## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

## LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton:—

Lot 6485.—Geo. J. Sumner, Homestead Lease.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 7th, 1937. 1128-oc7

## OTTER DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria:—

Lot 81.—J. H. Todd & Sons, Ltd.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 7th, 1937. 1128-oc7

## NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tracts of land, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Vancouver:—

Lot 3346, Gp. 1.—Pacific (Coyle) Navigation Co., Ltd., Application to Purchase, dated May 7th, 1937.

Lot 3347, Gp. 1.—John Douglas Coyle, Application to Purchase, dated May 7th, 1937.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above surveys must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 7th, 1937. 1128-oc7

## SAYWARD DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tracts of land, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Nanaimo:—

Lot 1428.—Salmon River Logging Co., Application to Lease, dated June 4th, 1937.

Lot 1429.—Salmon River Logging Co., Application to Lease, dated June 4th, 1937.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above surveys must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., October 7th, 1937. 1128-oc7

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

## LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned placer mining leases, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton:—

Lot 7318.—Placer Lease 240.

" 7319.—Placer Lease 242.

" 7320.—Placer Lease 241.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., September 23rd, 1937. 995-se23

## LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claims, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton:—

Lot 3670.—" Ex Fraction."

" 3671.—" Art Fraction."

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., September 9th, 1937. 962-se9

## SIMILKAMEEN DIVISION OF YALE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claims, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Penticton:—

Lot 3355 (S.).—" Gold Mountain No. 2."

" 3363 (S.).—" Gold Mountain No. 4 Fraction."

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., September 23rd, 1937. 995-se23

## TIMBER SALE X21849.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 24th day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X21849, to cut 5,658,000 feet of fir, cedar, and hemlock and 29,628 lineal feet of cedar poles and piling on an area situated west of Silver Creek, Harrison Lake, Yale Division of Yale Land District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Vancouver, B.C. 980-se23

## TIMBER SALE X22333.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 25th day of October, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22333, to cut 3,840,000 feet of spruce, Douglas fir, and lodgepole pine on an area situated about 3 miles south-east of Giscome, Cariboo Land District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince George, B.C. 967-se16



## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

## LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claims, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton:—

- Lot 6483.—“Aspen.”  
 „ 6484.—“Kathleen Fraction.”  
 „ 6873.—“Lazy Boy No. 1.”  
 „ 6875.—“Lazy Boy No. 2.”  
 „ 6879.—“Lazy Boy No. 5.”  
 „ 6881.—“Lazy Boy No. 8.”

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,*  
*Victoria, B.C., September 30th, 1937.*  
 1118-se30

## RUPERT DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Alberni:—

Lot 1015.—B.C. Government.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,*  
*Victoria, B.C., September 30th, 1937.*  
 1118-se30

## NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tracts of land, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Vancouver:—

Lots 5631, 5639, and 5642, Group 1.—Bridge River Power Company's Right-of-way.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above surveys must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,*  
*Victoria, B.C., September 30th, 1937.*  
 1118-se30

## CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve established by notice in The British Columbia Gazette of April 21st, 1932, is cancelled in so far as it relates to the following described parcels of land:—

Those portions of Township 82, Range 16, and Township 82, Range 17, which lie to the north of the Peace River and to the west of the Beaton River, west of 6th meridian.

That portion of Township 83, Range 16, which lies to the west of the Beaton River, west of 6th meridian.

Township 84, Range 16, west of 6th meridian.

Townships 84 and 86, Range 20, west of 6th meridian.

H. CATHCART,  
*Deputy Minister of Lands.*

*Department of Lands,*  
*Victoria, B.C., September 27th, 1937.*  
 1109-se30

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

## KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claims, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Cranbrook, B.C.:—

- Lot 14784.—“Atom.”  
 „ 14785.—“Neutron.”  
 „ 14786.—“Proton.”  
 „ 14787.—“Electron.”  
 „ 14788.—“Radio.”  
 „ 14789.—“Wave.”  
 „ 14790.—“Hings.”  
 „ 14791.—“Pack.”  
 „ 14792.—“Screen.”  
 „ 14793.—“Ion.”  
 „ 14794.—“Choke Fraction.”  
 „ 14795.—“Receiver.”  
 „ 14796.—“Pentode.”  
 „ 14797.—“Plug.”  
 „ 14818.—“Antenna Fraction.”

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,*  
*Victoria, B.C., September 16th, 1937.*  
 972-se16

## KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tracts of land, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Nelson, B.C.:—

Lot 14636.—West Kootenay Power & Light Co., Application to Purchase.

Lot 14637.—West Kootenay Power & Light Co., Application to Purchase.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above surveys must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,*  
*Victoria, B.C., September 16th, 1937.*  
 972-se16

## LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned mineral claims, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton:—

- Lot 6478.—“Sand Beach.”  
 „ 6479.—“View Point.”

F. C. GREEN,  
*Surveyor-General.*

*Department of Lands,*  
*Victoria, B.C., September 2nd, 1937.*  
 935-se2

## TIMBER SALE X22376.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the District Forester, Kamloops, B.C., not later than noon on the 5th day of November, 1937, for the purchase of Licence X22376, to cut 2,343,000 board-feet of fir and yellow pine on an area situated south of Monte Lake, Kamloops District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Kamloops, B.C.

1129-oc7



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

RANGE 5, COAST DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tracts of land, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Prince Rupert:—

- Lot 7320.—Julius Hadland, Application to Purchase, dated March 14th, 1936.
- Lot 7321.—Julius Hadland, Application to Lease, dated March 14th, 1936.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above surveys must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., September 2nd, 1937. 935-se2

KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned placer leases, situated in the above-named district, have been surveyed, and that plans of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Cranbrook, B.C.:—

- Lot 14800.—Placer Lease 561.
- „ 14801.—Placer Lease 572.
- „ 14802.—Placer Lease 571.
- „ 14803.—Placer Lease 563.
- „ 14804.—Placer Lease 568.
- „ 14805.—Placer Lease 569.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., September 16th, 1937. 972-se16

RUPERT DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Alberni:—

- Lot 741.—Standard Oil Co. of B.C., Ltd., Application to Lease.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., August 26th, 1937. 925-au26

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Revelstoke:—  
Lot 14798.—John Thomson, Application to Purchase.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., September 2nd, 1937. 935-se2

TIMBER SALE X22532.

THERE will be offered for sale at public auction at noon on the 16th day of November, 1937, in the office of the Forest Ranger, Vernon, the Licence X22532, to cut 1,895,000 F.B.M. of yellow pine, fir, and larch, also 7,600 fir and larch hewn ties, on an area situated 5 miles north of Lumby, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District.

Three years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Provided any one unable to attend the auction in person may submit tender, to be opened at the hour of auction and treated as one bid.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or the District Forester, Kamloops, B.C. 1149-oc14

LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned tract of land, situated in the above-named district, has been surveyed, and that a plan of the same can be seen at the Department of Lands, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Clinton:—

- Lot 7317.—Western Canadian Ranching Co., Ltd., Application to Lease, dated October 25th, 1936.

Persons considering their rights adversely affected by the above survey must furnish a statement of their contention to the Minister of Lands within sixty days from the date of this notice.

F. C. GREEN,  
Surveyor-General.

Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B.C., September 16th, 1937. 972-se16

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